

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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NAKASONE REPLIES TO DIET ON TIES WITH USSR

OW170739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a Diet session Wednesday that Japan's rice market system should be not be subject to liberalization, in spite of recent efforts by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) to open up the market for U.S. rice imports. In reply to questions raised by party representatives at the start of an upper house plenary session, Nakasone said, "rice is acknowledged as a national trade item under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)," adding that he expected the United States to respect Japan's rice trade policy.

The prime minister added, however, that while the government would continue to support the food control system (set up in 1942 to protect staple food items), it was necessary for farmers to improve productivity and accept reforms in the system. Controversy over Japan's rice trade system emerged after the RMA recently filed a complaint with the office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), charging that Japanese rice import restrictions were unfair. Hiroshi Ishikawa, vice minister for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said last week that Japan will defend its rice policy during an agricultural trade session opening September 23 in Washington.

On the issue of Japan-Soviet relations, Nakasone reaffirmed that he has urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo by late January. He added that he hoped the details of the visit, including a time schedule, would be worked out by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze when they meet in New York September 24, during the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. Nakasone also said that Japan would maintain a "consistent" position on the issue of the northern islands seized by the Soviet Union from Japan in the closing days of World War II.

"It is very important for world peace and world conditions that we hold wide-ranging talks and negotiations," Nakasone said, adding that such issues as economic cooperation and development of Siberia will be decided "case-by-case." Although Japan and the Soviet Union have yet to sign a peace treaty in the postwar period, the Japanese Government has called for the return of the islands as a prerequisite.

Nakasone said that he will strive to fulfill a government pledge to stop the issuance of deficit-covering government bonds by fiscal 1990 to carry out fiscal reconstruction. He also said that the government would check into the possibility of further reductions in public utility rates and prices of consumer goods in the wake of increased profits due to a surge in the yen value.

Following a comment by one representative that he has become a president-like prime minister, Nakasone explained, "it's important to take the initiative to act promptly to meet the demands of the people under the present democratic system and in the information age of today." He added, "It is no longer possible in this age to continue in the manner established long ago."



USSR ENVOY SAYS GORBACHEV VISIT ALREADY APPROVED

OW171119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev said here Wednesday that the time has definitely arrived for reciprocal visits by the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union.

In an address to a private group, Solovyev indicated that the expected visit to Tokyo by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has already been approved, hinting that an official announcement setting the timetable for the visit next January may follow the September 24 Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting in New York. Solovyev also called for the promotion of various bilateral cooperation projects in the area of trade and technological aid to improve Japan-Soviet ties.

He said the Soviet Union would announce its decision concerning joint ventures proposed by Japanese private concerns later this month or in October. The ambassador indicated, however, that the Soviet Union's intention to pursue improved ties does not cover the issue of Japan's claim to the so-called "northern territories," consisting of four island off Hokkaido seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Although Japanese nationals were allowed this summer to resume visits to graves of relatives on the Soviet-held islands of Shikotan and Habomai after an 11-year gap, none visited the other two islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Solovyev explained that his government would carefully handle such visits if the Japanese Government issued a request. "There is no special reason to refuse grave visits to the two islands," he said, adding that the military installations there are not very important.

Japan has maintained that it will not conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union until the northern territories are returned. Although Japan claims that the islands are part of its integral territory, the Soviet Union has argued that the islands are legitimately Soviet domain based on a number of international agreements.

14 SEP VNS ARTICLE URGES THWARTING OF ASIAD

SK160630 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Thwart and Frustrate the Seoul Asian Games"]

[Text] Patriotic masses of all walks of life: The trouble-ridden 1986 Seoul Asian Games, on which world public opinion is focused, are approaching. As a result, the struggle waged by the blood-boiling youths and students and by the patriotic masses, who doggedly oppose holding the Asian Games in Seoul, is being further intensified, and seems to be escalating into a pan-national struggle.

Yesterday at Korea and Kyongbuk Universities and today at Yonsei University, youths and students have continued to shout "Let us smash the Asian Games!" "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists!" and "Let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship!"

Extremely dismayed, the nation-selling Chon Tu-hwan group is now persisting in outrageous oppression in order to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul by all means. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist rampage, the whole of South Korea has been turned into a place of horrible terror, and youths, students, and the masses struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification and opposing the 1986 Seoul Asian Games are being randomly arrested and punished.

Only recently, in the wake of the fascist hangmen's outrageous manhunt, many youths and students who had been struggling as members of Chamintu, Minmintu, and other student organizations were sent to prison on charges of being leftist-leaning impure elements. Sacrosanct campuses have become the places where combat police troops and members of special army units are rampant, and campus gymnasiums have been surrounded by barbed wire. Thus, the campuses are now reminiscent of prisons. In addition, at every corner in Seoul, at places around stadiums, and everywhere in South Korea, manhunts, special arrests, searches, and ransacking continue.

The 1986 Seoul Asian Games, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has tried to host by all means, are by no means for a good purpose. The whole world knows this. The 1986 Asian Games, which they are desperately trying to host, are not for the purpose of seeking the Olympic spirit or the spirit of sports, but for the purpose of perpetuating the division of the country, creating favorable conditions for two Koreas, and realizing their wicked political ambition to establish a foundation for long-term office. Thus, the 1986 Seoul Asian Games are a traitorous sports event.

At an initial stage, when they were seeking to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, the fascist ring raved that the Asian Games would create favorable conditions for simultaneous UN membership for the North and South, cross-recognition, and cross-contacts. Thus, to this end, they engaged in fierce negotiations behind the scenes. All these things clearly reveal their true objectives for hosting the Asian Games in Seoul.

Thus, the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul is an intolerable insult to our masses, and is wild mockery of the sacred idea of sports. The patriotic masses on this soil, who love the country and nation and seek independence, democracy, and reunification, fully realized the Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked ambition when it was employing all base schemes to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul with the assistance of its U.S. masters.

Thus, they have unyieldingly struggled to thwart and frustrate the Seoul Asian Games and, now on the eve of the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, are more furiously fanning the flames of struggle.

All these things are precisely the reason why fair public opinion in the world strongly denounces and condemns traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes for hosting the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, and why many countries which love justice and truth and cherish the idea of sports have adopted firm stands that they will not send their athletes to Seoul.

Indeed, the Seoul Asian Games are the shame of our nation and a blot on the history of sports. Accordingly, thwarting and frustrating the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul are entirely just in view of our masses' aspiration and in view of the intrinsic ideals of sports. Allowing the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul represents allowing the criminal holding of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, paving the way to creating two Koreas for the domestic and foreign splittists, and allowing the road to reunification to be blocked. At the same time, it is allowing fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan to remain in office for a long time.

In addition, allowing the 1986 Seoul Asian Games is causing the people to suffer even heavier foreign debts, making the people's lives fall into an inextricable predicament, and allowing the exploitation of sacred sports for dirty political purposes.

Our masses who love the country and nation and seek independence, democracy, and reunification cannot sit idly by before this grave situation. The patriotic masses of all walks of life must not allow the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul. By waging a death-defying struggle, they must thwart and frustrate the criminal 1986 Asian Games.

The struggle to thwart and frustrate the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul is precisely a part of the struggle to smash traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes for permanent division of the nation, frustrate his wicked ambition for long-term office, and accelerate independence, democracy, and reunification. At the same time, this struggle is linked with the struggle to rescue the people from the hardships of life. Thus, the patriotic masses of all walks of life must turn out in unison in the just struggle to thwart and frustrate the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul. This is an urgent demand and a call of the nation and mankind. Responding to this call, the youths and students whose blood is boiling and who are indomitably for justice and the nation are struggling persistently by establishing a struggle committee to thwart the Asian Games amid the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring's unprecedented suppression.

One who desires reunification and seeks independence and democracy must actively join in the just struggle of the youths and students to thwart the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul.

The patriotic masses of all walks of life must wage a pan-national struggle to thwart the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul. By so doing, they must completely frustrate the wicked ambition of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is scheming to realize his dirty political objectives by exploiting the Asian Games. At the same time, this struggle must be linked with the struggle to liquidate the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorship. By so doing, a new breakthrough must be made in our masses' sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and the heroic spirit of our masses and their unyielding will must be displayed to the world.



MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST 'RACKET'

SK170523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets are kicking up an anti-communist racket by groundlessly connecting the explosion at Seoul's Kimpo airport with us before they have probed the incident to the bottom. MINJU CHOSON today brands this as an insidious trick to shirk the responsibility for the incident on to us. The author of the commentary says:

Each time an incident and socio-political confusion took place in South Korea in the past, the puppets resorted to an anti-communist smear campaign to shift the blame on to us. This is their habitual method. The puppets seek to make it appear as if there were no problem in South Korea and society were "stable" there by linking the incident with us in a far-fetched way.

In launching a big anti-communist smear campaign to create a terror-ridden atmosphere with the incident as an occasion, the puppets seek to threaten students and people opposing the Asian Games, frustrate their struggle, impair the ever-rising international prestige and authority of the DPRK, incite the North-South confrontation and hostility against the North among the South Korean people and bolster up the shaking colonial fascist rule.

We are sharply watching the South Korean puppets inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating the situation by using the incident within themselves for a sinister political purpose. They must immediately stop the foolish anti-communist false propaganda.

STUDENT SEIZURE OF JAPANESE CENTER REPORTED

SK171138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] South Korean university students seized the Cultural Center of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. According to foreign press reports, at a time when the struggle of the South Korean people of all strata against the Asian Games in Seoul is vigorously developing, university students seized the Cultural Center of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul and staged a sit-in struggle today. After breaking the windows of the Cultural Center today, the students set up a barricade in the library on the second floor of the building and continued their struggle.

Chanting slogans opposing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's planned visit to Seoul and the Asian Games which will be held on 20 September, they gallantly struggled. The students also gallantly fought in the face of the puppet police forces, while spreading leaflets exposing and condemning Nakasone's visit to South Korea by throwing them through the windows of the building. The fascist clique perpetrated the atrocity of arresting six students, including two coeds, on the spot.

VNS ON BURNING OF SEOUL ASIAN GAMES MONUMENT

SK170056 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A tower in Iri North Cholla Province built to welcome Asian Games has been burned.

At around 0310 on the morning of 15 September, the tower, built at a three-way intersection at the entrance to Wangwang University in Sinyongdong, Iri, was burned. It seems that this was an act conducted by patriotic intellectuals rising in the struggle to check the Asian Games.

S. KOREAN 'PUPPETS' FASCIST FRENZY VIEWED

SK160428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 14 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 September commentary: "They are Frantically Blowing a Murderous Whirlwind"]

[Text] With the approach of the Asian Games as the momentum, the South Korean puppets' fascist frenzy has reached its zenith. The puppet prime minister recently issued a directive urging the police to be fully on guard. Following this, the puppet minister of home affairs, clamorously instructed all police forces to make sure that there was no mistake in assume guard duty with a spirit of devotion to host the Asian Games successfully and to resolutely counter the struggle of students through the mobilization of all police forces.

On 8 September, the puppets held a meeting with the rabble of the DJP to adjust policies between the party and government and held counsel over the matter of strongly countering the people's advance movement to oppose the Asian Games.

Such actions by the puppets show that they are making preparations for a great tyrannical war to check the righteous advance movement of the South Korean students and people to oppose the Asian Games. The fascist clique has actually turned South Korean into a zone of emergency martial law, where more than 20 tyrannical decrees have been issued. Not satisfied with mobilizing all the police forces to suppress the people, the puppets have encircled campuses and important public facilities by mobilizing vast numbers of puppet army troops. At the same time, they laid barbed-wire entanglements around the sports grounds and campuses and have bound the hands and feet of students by sending police forces onto campuses. Wicket plots have been hatched to close down seven universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, during the Asian Games.

Mopping-up and special rounding-up operations and surprise assault commotions have been frequently carried out and kicked up against democratic forces rising in revolt against the Asian Games. The South Korean students and people have been tightly bound to a fascist implement of torture.

Although the history of mankind has recorded many fascist dictators who have adopted oppression and murder as part of their duty, it has never seen the likes of such fascist jackals as those in the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has arrested innocent people at random, using security for the Asian Games as a pretext, has tightly bound them with fascist iron shackles, and has made them the targets of tanks and guns. The acts committed by the fascist clique remind us of what they did 6 years ago in driving rascals from the puppet airborne task force to commit barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju by having them take hallucinogenic drugs.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to use the Asian Games as a tool designed to strangle independent, democratic, and reunification forces and to lay a springboard to prolong its term of office. The crime committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring in offering the sacred international sports function as a sacrifice for their dirty desire for power is unpardonable.



Today, the South Korean students and people are courageously struggling against the fascist clique's sword wielding. Fighting organizations, including the fighting committee for checking the Asian Games, have been organized among the students, and the anti-U.S. and antifascist joint demonstration struggle has been courageously waged. The South Korean people from all walks of life including workers, peasants, and religious figures, have joined the struggle of students to oppose the Asian Games with a do-or-die spirit.

The tyrannical commotion frantically raised by the puppets is a product of the crisis of removing the old rulers and their death struggle as they die. A club is best for a mad dog. The South Korean people will counter the puppets' tyrannical offensive by tenaciously struggling to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. They will finally bury the fascist regime.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

##### Ortega Addresses Banquet

SK150538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Speech by revolutionary Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and responsible person of the Executive Committee of the National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at a banquet arranged by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK President, for the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua -- at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 14 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, respected president, I would like to express the joy of our delegation to the WPK, to the DPRK Government and people, and to you in particular on our visit to your heroic country for the second time. Although our trip has been long, our joy of coming to your country, a miraculous country, is matchlessly great. This is because the history of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, our party, began amid the support of internationalism extended by the WPK, by its intimate leading segment, and by the diligent and militant Korean people.

The heroes, patriots, and leaders of our revolution, including Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist Front, developed in your country, an intimate and international country, the will and the strength to continuously struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve the freedom and victory of our people.

Our joy on visiting the DPRK comes not merely from the fact that the people of your country extended solidarity to us in the past. Upon arrival in Korea, we recalled the history of the people of your country, the fighters and the construction workers. We also recalled the bloody history of your struggle against the Japanese militarists in World War II and of your struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' unprecedentedly cruel aggression and to defend the fatherland. We know the suffering you experienced during these struggles and the sacrifices suffered by many men, women, elderly people, and children. At the same time, we know how you defeated the aggressors by fighting them and the kinds of feelings of honor, dignity, and patriotism you entertained during this struggle.

We have been struck with admiration of the boldness and courage you displayed in the struggle to rehabilitate the destroyed fatherland during the postwar period. We have been also struck with admiration of the fact that the WPK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its supreme leader, have wisely led the work of defending the fatherland and rehabilitation for decades.



We know well how the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of the Korean people, were defeated. The Sandinist people have consistently supported and will support the Korean people's cause to force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, and to peacefully reunify the country.

The 1988 Olympics should be hosted by the North and South of Korea without obstacles, and political negotiations among the parties concerned should be realized to seek peace. Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to say one more thing in connection with the matter of the Olympics. Our Nicaragua professes that if the proposal advanced by the DPRK to jointly host the Olympics is not implemented, it will not participate in these sports games.

The respected great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song: While promoting [kochwi] a new war — which far surpasses the crime committed in the 1950's against the DPRK — in Korea to threaten it by wielding not only conventional weapons but nuclear weapons as well, the imperialists are gravely threatening Nicaragua in Central America to destroy our gains by purchasing weapons with billions of dollars and by sending mercenaries and military advisors. Having understood that they could not win back the usurped regime with the strength of the Somoza mercenaries alone, they have mobilized their arms and equipment to invade our territory and to exterminate the Sandinist people's revolution. However, no matter how the U.S. Congress may approve millions of dollars of aid, no matter what crimes the personnel may demonstrate, no matter how many U.S. military advisors may be sent, and no matter how recklessly the U.S. troops may land in Nicaragua, this will become null before our people who have always been prepared to drive rascals into a corner by fighting them and to repel them from the fatherland.

We have the firm resolve of the Nicaraguan people. We also have the solidarity extended by the people of your country and the people of the world. In particular, we have principled support from the WPK Central Committee, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front highly appreciates the various forms of solidarity extended by the WPK, especially the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become personally concerned about our cause and has rendered unqualified cooperation to it.

The National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front hopes that relations between the parties, governments, and people of our two countries will be strengthened according to the spirit of fraternal ties recently maintained between us.

Respected and beloved Comrade President, we are returning after participating in the Eighth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries held in Harare. We note that the principle, aim, and unity of the Nonaligned Movement have been guaranteed in favor of world peace and of all the people who are struggling with the people of Namibia and South Africa to achieve their complete freedom. The solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with the just causes of the DPRK and the Sandinist people's revolution was stressed once again at the meeting.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity to participate in the recent Harare summit meeting, we once again made clear Nicaragua's peace policy and once again showed our stand to the U.S. Government toward immediately holding dialogue with the U.S. Government to conclude a fair agreement, to guarantee peace in Central America. The government of our republic, which considers peace as its banner, will spare no effort to seek interest [migukkvaui ihaelul tomo hamyo] with the United States based on the principle of mutual respect and to normalize relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

Respected Comrade president, I say that we believe entirely in our strength in the arduous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and that our cause will win solidarity with the Korean brothers and with all the people of the world.

Long live friendship and unity between the people of the DPRK and the Republic of Nicaragua! I wish the Comrade president Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il a long life. I wish all the Korean people good health.

#### Meets With Kim Il-song

SK152242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Talks were held Monday in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Commandante of Revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; Chon Chae-hong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Myong-hak, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua.

Attending the talks on the opposite side were members of the Nicaraguan party and government delegation -- Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, vice-minister of defence and chief of general staff of the Sandinist People's Army; Javier Chamorro Mora, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Julio Lopez Campos, director of the International Affairs Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Pedro Antonio Blandon, first vice-minister of external economic cooperation; and Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere.

#### Holds 'Tete-a-Tete' With Kim

SK152246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.



## 15 Sep Banquet

SK160318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, hosted a dinner yesterday [15 September] for Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and his wife. [passage omitted]

Participating in the dinner were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; his wife; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier, and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Choe Chung-kun, minister of foreign trade; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; and Pang Myong-hak, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

## KCNA Interviews Ortega

SK162231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Commandant of Revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was interviewed by reporters at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on September 16 prior to his departure. He said to begin with:

During our visit we expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the resolution shown by him in the struggle to defend his people, achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and preserve peace and for the solidarity expressed by him to our people. In recognition of this, we decided to award "Augusto Cesar Sandino Order" to the great leader and conferred it upon him yesterday.

During the visit we have exchanged views on many fields and on the international issues and world peace, the situation obtaining on the Korean peninsula and in South and Central America and the concrete situation of Nicaragua.

Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra answered questions raised by reporters.

Referring to important successes registered since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, he said: An important success registered by our people since the victory of our revolution is that they are making their history and defending it.

Pointing to the fact that having reduced South Korea to a colony and nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have brought forward "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the North and the South in order to create "two Koreas", he said: Our Nicaragua supports the proposal for reunification advanced by the DPRK and opposes all schemes to keep Korea divided artificially and freeze the division. The Nicaraguan people hold that the U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea.



Giving his view on practical steps for the realisation of South-South cooperation, he said: As practical steps for the realisation of South-South cooperation, we consider it is important above all to strengthen regional and continental cooperation, to be concrete, for Latin American countries to strengthen mutual cooperation among themselves, African countries among themselves, Asian countries among themselves and other member nations among themselves, and, further, mutual cooperation among continents. We hold that the present inequitable international economic order, the old economic order imposed by the developed countries, should be destroyed.

He gave an answer to the question of a Cuban journalist on what agreement is signed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the DPRK and on what the Western countries said about Nicaragua's proposal for hosting the 9th non-aligned summit meeting. He said:

We exchanged views on this matter with Comrade President Kim Il-song. The DPRK will cooperate in many domains for the economic development of our country. It was promised through our visit this time that the Korean side would strengthen economic cooperation for many realms of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua proposed the hosting of the 9th NAM summit meeting in connection with the NAM summit. The American Government launched an anti-Nicaragua campaign against this a few months before the opening of the 8th NAM summit meeting. The United States is opposed to our country's proposal for the hosting of the 9th NAM summit meeting. Of course, we believe that the non-aligned countries would not submit to the U.S. threat and blackmail.

Touching upon the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra said: The relations between Korea and Nicaragua are very excellent. They are indeed relations between brothers. Such relations will continue to strengthen day by day. The relations between us and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly the relations with Comrade President Kim Il-song, with Comrade Kim Chong-il and with the entire Korean people have continuously grown in strength.

The peoples of the DPRK, Nicaragua and Palestine exposed to the threat of the imperialists are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with each other against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

#### Leaders See Off Ortega

SK170101 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commandante of the Revolution, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which came to the DPRK on an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Pyongyang this morning by special plane after concluding their successful visit.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, warmly saw off Comrade Daniel Ortega and his wife at the Pyongyang airport. [passage omitted]

Present at the airport were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the State Administrative Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and economic guidance committee; chairmen and directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working organization and central institutions; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the educational, literature, arts, press, and publications fields; and the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

#### NODONG SINMUN HAILS USSR N-TEST MORATORIUM

SK150134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September commentary: "A Responsible Position for World Peace"]

[Text] According to a foreign press report, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in response to questions raised by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak paper *RUDE PRAVO*, affirmed the justness of the Soviet Union's unilateral step to extend its nuclear test moratorium and its consistent position for peace and called once again on the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's practical example.

As was reported, during a speech on Soviet TV on 18 August, in connection with the expiration of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium that had lasted from 6 August 1985 to 6 August 1986, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced a decision to further extend the nuclear test freeze until 1 January 1987.

The step taken by the Soviet Union to unilaterally extend the nuclear test moratorium clearly showed the responsible position of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to prevent the danger of nuclear war and safeguard world peace and security, and the peace-loving nature of their foreign policy. Contained herein is the serious desire of the Soviet Union to save mankind from nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Union's decision is a positive step to practically contribute to easing international tension and improving the overall world situation.

Therefore, the Soviet Union's step is evoking extensive repercussion on a global basis. This confirms the justness of the peace-loving initiative of the Soviet Union. It is not a coincidence that voices calling for a nuclear test freeze by the United States are increasingly heard among U.S. congressmen and the people.

The response of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is an expression of the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to realize nuclear arms reduction, prevent war, and defend peace through practical example. This is in conformity with the yearning of mankind to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, which looms heavily over the earth.

To remove the threat of nuclear war, nuclear weapons should be abolished. It is common sense that nuclear tests should be halted for this purpose. To freeze nuclear testing is a starting point toward abolishing nuclear weapons and preventing the nuclear arms race and a nuclear war. With the extension of the moratorium no less than four times, the Soviet nuclear test site has remained silent for over a year.



In contrast, 18 nuclear explosions took place at U.S. nuclear test site during the year since the Soviet Union took the step to freeze nuclear testing.

The main objective of the continuous U.S. nuclear testing is to produce a new type of nuclear weapon. Producing new types of nuclear weapons is necessary only to wage nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists, bent on an evil design to dominate the world, are scheming to realize their aggressive world strategy through nuclear superiority. Such a criminal purpose has prompted the Reagan administration to spend enormous amounts of money on the military to expand nuclear armaments and accelerate the development, improvement, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons on a large scale, even frenziedly accelerating the adventurous "star wars" program.

The U.S. rulers are only interested in attaining nuclear superiority by continuing to test nuclear weapons. They do not hesitate to drive mankind into a nuclear holocaust, to dominate the world by force, and to satisfy the greed of the monopolistic capitalists. This completely explains why the United States has not responded to the nuclear test moratorium.

The U.S. imperialists' war policy and their maneuvers to build nuclear weapons are a basic factor aggravating international tension and increasing the danger of nuclear war. The United States should abandon the anachronistic policy of strength, should not pursue the adventurous buildup of nuclear armaments, and should immediately stop all nuclear testing in response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiative.

The Korean people actively support the Soviet Union's initiatives to safeguard the world peace and security and firmly support the Soviet people's struggle to realize these initiatives.

#### PRC LEADERS ATTEND DPRK ENVOY'S FILM SHOW

SK131222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] On 8 September, Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country in China, arranged a film show at the embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Invited to the film show were Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor, and foreign minister; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Xu Huize, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other functionaries concerned. The participants saw a documentary film of our country.

On 6 September, prior to this, a film show marking the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was given for the ambassadors of many countries at the DPRK Embassy in China.

#### NODONG SINMUN CALLS HAYS' REMARKS 'FOOLISH LIE'

SK120558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Papers today hit out at the outcries of the U.S. authorities and paid media over "threat of invasion from North" in Korea. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces Hays, while talking about the Olympic Games, mumbled that the North might venture a certain act.



Ridiculing this piffle, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

They are scheming to stage in Seoul at any cost the games which must not and cannot be held there only to call forth a spate of angry protest at home and abroad. Much embarrassed, the U.S. political and military authorities and paid media are trying to deliver themselves from the fix by spreading the fiction of "threat from the North." But such propaganda can convince no one.

Our republic has taken one peaceful and constructive initiative after another in the military field alone in the recent period to tide over the worsening situation on the Korean peninsula. But the United States staged a massive naval exercise against our republic by bringing many warships to the East Sea of our country, has built a number of special underground nuclear depots in South Korea and is largely reinforcing the airforce there.

Did Hays utter such foolish lie for his ignorance of our peace proposals and their own moves? No, he knows every thing. But such false propaganda, the U.S. authorities are trying to cover up and justify their new war preparations and realise a single-handed opening of the Olympic Games at any cost, undermining the cohosting proposal.

#### NONALIGNED SUMMIT'S ACHIEVEMENTS VIEWED

SK121111 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 11 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 September editorial: "Under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism, Peace and Unity"]

[Text] The Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which opened in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on 1 September, ended on 7 September. The summit carefully accomplished its mission and produced excellent results. The Harare summit has displayed the united strength of the Nonaligned Movement, the great anti-imperialist force for independence of our era, and greatly contributed to advancing the people's struggle to strengthen the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement, South-South cooperation, and collective self-reliance; to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism; and to achieve national liberation and sovereignty. The final declaration documents, a series of decisions discussed and adopted at the summit, fully show this.

We are happy that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit has won excellent achievements. Thus, we extend warm congratulations.

The Harare summit was held under serious circumstances in which peace, independence, and sovereignty are violated in many regions around the globe and in which the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, looms heavily. The danger of war grows with each passing day, because of the maneuvers of aggression, intervention, and war sought by the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular. At the rostrum of the summit held under these circumstances, the anti-imperialist voices for independence and the antinuclear voices for peace vigorously echoed.

At the summit, such urgent tasks as thwarting and smashing the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression, war, and the arms race; dissolving aggressive military bases in foreign countries; liquidating nuclear weapons completely; and establishing nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions around the world and other tasks to defend the peace and security of the world were presented, and a determination for the struggle to accomplish them was expressed.

A measure to vigorously wage a struggle to prevent the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to guarantee the durable peace and security of the world has been worked out. This is one of the most important achievements won by the summit. This is a weighty contribution which the Nonaligned Movement has made to the cause of world peace as an antiwar and peace-loving force.

One of the important achievements the Harare summit has won is opening a favorable phase to strengthen South-South cooperation and establish a new international economic order. Because of the imperialists' relentless exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, the debts of these countries are growing uncontrollably and their economic situations are being aggravated. Under these circumstances, the summit sincerely discussed and sought ways to solve this problem. The summit stressed the task to strengthen South-South cooperation and collective self-reliance as a part of the joint efforts to change the unfair old international economic order.

Presently, strengthening South-South cooperation is the most effective way to establish a new international economic order. If the nonaligned countries pool their strength and expand and develop South-South cooperation, this will undoubtedly accelerate the work to establish a new international economic order.

The Harare summit prudently discussed the regional political issues in southern Africa, the Middle East, Central America, and Asia. The summit sternly denounced imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism; expressed militant solidarity with the just struggle of the people in regions struggling for national liberation and for defending independence and sovereignty; and appealed for extensive support for them. This is a reflection of the nonaligned countries' noble determination to liquidate colonialism from the globe and accelerate the cause of independence for the entire world. The excellent achievements won by the eighth nonaligned summit can be attributed to the fact that it worked with the spirit of unity and cooperation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, what is most important in developing the Nonaligned Movement is to firmly defend independence and strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries. At the Harare summit, the delegations of many countries, proceeding from a common interest, made efforts to place unity first, make everything serve this purpose, support and cooperate with one another, and keep step with one another. Before the united strength of the nonaligned countries, the imperialists' atrocious disrupting, alienating, and disturbing maneuvers face fiasco.

The entire course of the Harare summit showed that all difficulties and trials can be overcome and the nonaligned countries can victoriously advance to fulfill the noble idea of the Nonaligned Movement, if they struggle by firmly uniting with one another. This is a clear display of the invincible vitality of the Nonaligned Movement.

The growth of the might of the Nonaligned Movement is a great encouragement for the people of the nonaligned countries and the progressive people of the world. At the same time, this is a serious blow to the imperialists and their stooges. Nothing can block the advance of the Nonaligned Movement, which is vigorously advancing the history of mankind along the road of independence under the anti-imperialist banner for independence.

Ending the division of Korea and achieving its reunification have become a focal point of the world political situation. The Harare summit directed deep attention to the Korean question. Worldwide interest is focused on the Korean question because the peace of Korea is a key issue in defending world peace.



Today, danger of a nuclear war is greatest on the Korean peninsula. Seeking to bring the world under their control, the U.S. imperialists are frantically trying to ignite a nuclear war in Korea by using South Korea as a forward nuclear base. If war breaks out in Korea, this can easily escalate into a world thermonuclear war and bring indescribable disasters for mankind.

Our party and the government of the republic make every sincere effort to prevent the danger of war in Korea and settle the question of reunification in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation. In the final declaration of the Harare summit, heads of state and governments stated that they satisfactorily welcome the Korean people's efforts to achieve the reunification of their fatherland in a peaceful way, without the interference of outside forces, and through North-South dialogue and negotiation.

They expressed their hope for an early realization of the Korean people's aspiration for peaceful reunification through the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean peninsula. At the summit, state and government leaders of many countries demanded the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and expressed firm solidarity with our people's cause of the fatherland's reunification. This shows the correctness of the reunification policy of our party and the government of the republic.

The Harare summit decided to hold a high-level ad hoc conference for South-South cooperation in Pyongyang in June 1987.

We express our deep gratitude for the precious support the nonaligned countries expressed at the summit toward the Korean people's just cause.

As was exposed and denounced by the delegates of many countries at the summit, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the ringleaders threatening peace in Korea and increasing the danger of war there. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must halt their reckless war provocation maneuvers and the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their nuclear weapons and aggression forces. This is a unanimous demand of the people of the world. With active support and encouragement from the people of the nonaligned countries and the people of the world, the Korean people will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail.

Ceaselessly strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement is an important guarantee for the consummation of the anti-imperialist cause for independence and a sacred mission facing all nonaligned countries. As in the past, the DPRK will continue to be faithful to the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement and will make every effort to implement the decisions of the Harare summit. The Nonaligned Movement is ever-victorious.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK CP DELEGATION

##### Bilak Delegation Arrives

SK151037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the CCP, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air for a goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.



The delegation consists of Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment, and Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee, and others.

A large number of citizens of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the delegation. It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials were also present at the airport to meet the delegation.

#### Meets With WPK Leaders

SK170439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Czechoslovak Communist Party were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 15 and 16. At the talks the two sides informed each other of the party activities and the situation of their countries and discussed the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples. They also exchanged views on a series of problems of mutual concern.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; KWON Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health; An Chae-yun, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and members of the delegation -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the government and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment; Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee -- and other members and suite and the Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

#### CORRECTION TO MAC SPOKESMAN ON UNC REMAINS

The following correction to the item headlined "Late Report: Spokesman to MAC on UNC Remains" published in the 11 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT page D 22, is supplied from Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0423 GMT on 12 September:

From antepenultimate graph, 1st line to penultimate graph, line one make read... concerned [new graph]. In the past we, proceeding from the... (supplying indistinct passage.)

POLICE SAY KIMPO EXPLOSION 'WORK OF EXPERTS'

OW170607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 17 KYODO -- The bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport Sunday must be the work of experts, a special police investigation official said Wednesday.

Speaking before a group of reporters at the main press center here, Hak Chun Song [name as received], deputy chief of the special investigation headquarters, said technically, it is virtually impossible for ordinary terrorists to construct the bomb made of the explosive "composition C4," which is more powerful than TNT. The explosion killed five people and injured 32 others according to Hak.

The bomb, detonated by an electric current and not by remote control devices as earlier suspected, was found in a laboratory test to be so sophisticated that even a PHD engineering professor at a technical university cannot make it, Hak said. He said the composition C4 is for a military use due to the dark shades of smoke that were released it exploded. [sentence as received] Obtaining it in South Korea is virtually impossible, Hak added. It might have been smuggled into South Korea from outside given its small quantity and lightness, according to Hak.

He said police have ruled out the 24 Japanese tourists that were earlier suspected and suspended at the airport, as well as the involvement of South Korean radical students due to the quality of the bomb. Hak, however, did not rule out the possibility of North Korean involvement, especially given the similarity of the recent bomb incidents aimed at South Koreans. The terrorists took advantage of a situation where a large number of people are arriving at the airport every day for the Asian Games, which will run from September 20 to October 5, Hak said. The police authorities are making every effort to arrest them as soon as possible, he added.

CHON WARNS AGAINST ACTS CAUSING UNREST

SK170132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Sangju, Kyongsang-pukto -- President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called upon citizens to cooperate in successfully staging the upcoming Asian Games, warning that anyone who causes social unrest will be sternly dealt with.

He said, "The Asiad is a national task which should be accomplished successfully by all means even if North Koreans and impure elements instigated by them are engaged in acts of provocation to disrupt it."

"To this end, all the people as well as the police, the military and government officials should unite their strength with utmost efforts and a sense of responsibility," he noted.

President Chon made the remarks at a luncheon meeting with community leaders at the county office of Sangju.

Prior to the luncheon, the Chief Executive attended a dedication of the 400 meter-long Naktan Bridge which links Naktong-myon, Sangju county with Tanmil-myon, Uisong county.



He condemned the terrorist bombing at Kimpo International Airport Sunday, which claimed five lives and injured 30 others as "an unpardonable treachery to the Korean nation." President Chon stressed, "Those who cause unrest and trouble to the people will not be tolerated and will be dealt with sternly by law." Afterwards, Chon inspected the Korea Battery Co. and the Gold Star Precision Industrial Co., located in Kumi Industrial Complex.

#### PRIME MINISTER VOWS TO STAGE PEACEFUL OLYMPICS

SK170124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that the Korean Government will exert every effort to make the 24th Seoul Olympics a true manifestation of man's yearning for peace and prosperity.

He made the remarks in an address at the general assembly of the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations, held at the Lotte Hotel yesterday.

The prime minister said, "The Olympic movement is a great and noble asset created and cherished by mankind to further promote unity among the peoples of the world, transcending the difference of political systems, ideologies, creeds, and races."

"Thus, it is most appropriate that 'harmony and progress' has been chosen as the motto of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games in the earnest hope that the forthcoming Olympics may contribute to further promoting cooperation and unity among nations," No said.

He noted that the people and government of the Republic of Korea fully recognize that the success of the Asian Games is most essential for the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics.

"To achieve this goal," No went on, "we have devoted total support and encouragement to the preparations for the Asian Games."

He recalled that the Korean Government and people have successfully hosted eighteen different world games including judo, archery and taekwondo in Seoul with participation of the most competitive athletes from all over the world recently.

He also said that the 5th general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) was also successfully carried out in Seoul last April with the greatest number of participants in its history.

"It is my firm belief that the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) will faithfully observe the Olympic Charter and ensure the security of the Olympic Games and provide excellent services for the participants," he asserted.

#### STUDENTS OCCUPY JAPAN EMBASSY INFORMATION OFFICE

##### Students Apprehended

SK170753 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] At around 1240 today, the exhibition room of the Japanese Embassy's Information Service located at Unni-tong, Chongno-Pu, Seoul, was occupied by five college students for some time.



The students first wandered around, as if they were going to read books. However, when they were checked by police troops, they suddenly shouted "We oppose the Asian Games with death defiance!" and rushed into the exhibition room on the second floor.

After occupying the exhibition room, they opened windows and shouted slogans for about 5 minutes. They scattered 55 antigovernment leaflets. After this, they were captured by the police, while running to the office of Councilor Takanaga. The police confiscated from the students 1 Molotov cocktail, 4 knives, about 25 centimeters long, and some 100 leaflets.

The students have been identified as students of Korea University and the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, including Yi Sung-kyu, senior of the Economic Department of Korea University, and (Chon Hong-hui), senior of the English Department of the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies. At present, the shutters of the entrance of the Japanese Embassy's Information Service have been taken down and the police guard has been strengthened there.

#### Nakasone Visit Protested

SK170903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) — A group of Korean students briefly occupied the Japanese Embassy's cultural center here Wednesday afternoon before they were arrested by police. The five arrested university students said they were protesting the upcoming Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, and the planned visit to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

About 10 students emerged from a nearby underground subway passage and rushed the center, pushing away police guards in front of the building. Five of the students broke into the office of director Shigeo Takanaga, while the other students ran away, police said. Takanaga was not in his office at around 12:40 p.m. (0340 gmt) when the incident occurred, a center official said. In the office, located on the second floor of the building, the students chanted anti-Asian Games slogans and protested against Nakasone's planned visit for about 10 minutes before they were taken away and arrested by riot police. Nakasone is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games on Saturday.

The five arrested, including two female students, were from Korea University and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, police said. Police said that they seized a gasoline bottle, a knife and about 60 leaflets.

#### SEOUL STUDENTS STAGE VIOLENT ANTI-ASIAD RALLIES

SK170138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Some 500 students from 15 major universities in Seoul staged violent demonstrations on Korea University campus yesterday, calling for other students to join in their campaign to sabotage the upcoming Asian Games.

Some 300 riot police forces advanced into the school campus, firing tear-gas bombs, but were countered with strong resistance by students hurling stones and some 100 Molotov cocktails.

In a printed material students criticized the sports event as a scheme to perpetuate the division of the nation and to lengthen the current dictatorial regime.

Before voluntarily ending the demonstration, students took up a 10-point resolution which includes opposition to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Korea and a demand to abolish the pro-American regime.

KIM YONG-SAM APPEALS FOR STUDENT RESTRAINT

SK170122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday called upon students and oppositionists to refrain from activities exposing internal disunity during the upcoming Seoul Asian Games on Sept. 20-Oct. 5.

"I appeal to students and to all members of the democratic camp to refrain from behavior suggesting internal disunity which would cause disgrace during the Asiad," he said.

Kim who is a permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party made the remarks in an open debate with the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists, meeting at the Plaza Hotel.

In a prepared speech, he noted, "It is very important to make the current regime repent or decide its own fate by divulging and protesting its undemocratic nature."

"However, at this moment when the Asian Games are about to start, it is detrimental to the spirit of national harmony and love to disrupt the festivity," Kim stressed.

Kim then urged the government to ensure the success of the Asian Games by seeking the people's spontaneous cooperation in earnest rather than taking "oppressive steps."

He maintained that the government measure to suspend the classes at Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University and Hanyang University during the Asiad "is not justified for any reasons."

In a question-answer session, Kim clearly said that he is no longer covetous of becoming a president and that he will support anybody if it is conducive to the democratization of the nation to do so.

He also noted that he will do his utmost to bring up younger politicians as future political leaders.

Asked whether the current "virtual collective leadership" in the NKDP is desirable for an effective struggle for "democratization", he replied, "Frankly speaking, the leadership had better be revamped in the long run. I admit that our people are making such a demand."

As to the possibility of compromising on the power structure with the ruling Democratic Justice Party which vindicates a parliamentary cabinet system, the 57-year-old politician noted, "The demand for a president-led government based on the direct election formula is a national consensus. We will never make a compromise that veers from the people's demand."



Warning that if rival parties fail to revise the basic law "by agreements," an unhappy situation will take place, Kim urged President Chon Tu-hwan to "make up his mind" to accept the NKDP's demand with patriotism.

The following are excerpts of questions and answers between Kim and four panelists.

Question: After the assassination of former president Pak Chong-hui in 1979, you and Kim Tae-chung competed with each other to grab power. By doing so, you only paved the way for the military to take power. So, you two are sinners. Do you have any intention to support a third person as the presidential candidate of the opposition party in 1988?

Answer: On Aug. 15, 1981, Mr. Kim Tae-chung and I held a news conference in which I made an apology to the people for our rivalry. At present, I have no avidity to become a president. I will support anybody if it contributes to democratization. I believe Mr. Kim Tae-chung has the same thought.

Q: When you decided on the NKDP's joining the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision last May, you said that the rival parties should become a "common victor" by achieving an amendment by agreement.

A: There is no change in my faith that the amendment should be made by agreement.

Democracy cannot be achieved through a revolution. It must be obtained through an election. I think that the political retaliation will not take place when power is transferred by elections. The ruling party should prepare to become the opposition party through elections.

Q: The NKDP only calls for the democratization of the nation. But it fails to suggest a vision to the general public after the NKDP takes power. There has been no suggestion about its economic plan.

A: When democratization is achieved in politics, democratization in economy will follow. And if the local autonomy system is implemented, various economic problems will be solved.

Q: There are two major factions in the NKDP, namely the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung and the Sangdo-dong faction headed by you. To unite the strength of the opposition party, shouldn't the factions be gradually abandoned?

A: In a democratic society, factions always exist. Our factions are partners. We are not on hostile relations. Mr. Kim Tae-chung and I will firmly unite forever. We are determined not to show the look of rivalry to the people.

#### NKDP SETS 30 SEP CONSTITUTION REVISION DEADLINE

SK170201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday made a renewed call for interparty agreement on constitutional revision by the end of this month.



"We have set the end of September as the time limit for interparty agreement on the form of government. Our position that we will make an important decision if the time limit is disregarded remains unchanged," he said.

He was discussing matters concerning the constitutional reform with vice presidents of the party.

Yi was quoted by party spokesman Hong Sa-tok as saying during the meeting that leading party officials should make last-ditch efforts even during the Asian Games period to settle the issue through talks with officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

"If necessary, I can go to the negotiating table," the NKDP president said.

The NKDP has called for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election, while the majority DJP has chosen a cabinet system.

Referring to the stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee, Yi said that it was undesirable for his party to boycott the regular National Assembly session because the ruling party disregards his party's demands.

Party lawmakers should look into trade problems, the controversial remarks by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio defending Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910 and other matters of concern, when committee meetings of the regular session are held, he said.

**BCP PREPARES TO ATTACK KHUN SA HEROIN PLANT**

BK160820 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A Border Patrol Police officer reported on Monday that the Burma Communist Party [BCP] was preparing to attack a heroin plant located on a mountain in eastern Burma and belonging to Khun Sa. Last week the BCP seized another Khun Sa heroin plant.

The officer said a combined group of 200 BCP and Wa soldiers are now deployed in positions to attack the second plant which is located on Man Thonglang mountain about 5-10 km from the Chiang Mai border.

On Friday a 100-strong BCP force seized the Khun Sa heroin plant atop a mountain after a 5-hour gunfight in which 5 Khun Sa men were killed. Mortars were also used in the fighting. The heroin seized from the plant reportedly constitutes the second of three consignments being sent from Burma to the border for further refining before being shipped abroad.

**Rebel Clashes Reported**

BK170120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Thai border forces are on alert to prevent a spill-over of fighting between rival Burmese rebel groups warring for control of a heroin corridor, police said yesterday.

Border Patrol Police said fighting could flare again at any time between a joint Burma Communist Party [BCP] and Wa National Army [WNA] force and Shan United Army [SUA] troops of drug warlord Khun Sa.

They said the 300-strong BCP-WNA force overran an SUA base and heroin refinery opposite Mae Ai district last weekend, killing five SUA men and wounding several more.

At least 30 SUA men were killed in the five days of fighting, said police, in which Khun Sa has lost two satellite camps in the battle for Doi Lang -- the gateway for the Burmese minorities engaging in the narcotics trade.

The BCP-WNA has been attacking the SUA at its Doi Lang stronghold from the north and south since Friday. The BCP alliance reportedly suffered at least seven deaths and 20 injured, some of whom are being treated at Fang District hospital.

Fighting was raging at five spots around Doi Lang yesterday and was expected to continue following reports that the BCP has reinforced its units.

Police said the BCP and WNA were preparing to attack another 130-man SUA outpost nearby which was also a few kilometres from the border.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

BK170630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- The PRK Council of State recently held a plenary meeting in Phnom Penh in the presence of Chairman Heng Samrin. The meeting discussed and adopted a decree on the election of new deputies to the National Assembly and decided to confer the "Angkor" medal, the highest honorary order of the PRK, on the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro Ruz.

The Council of State also approved proposals to confer "Friendship" orders and medals on Czechoslovak experts and "Labor" medals on the industrial and handicraft service of Battambang Province and Nail Factory No 5, as well as orders of various classes on 375 Vietnamese experts.

VONADK ON AMBUSHED TRAIN IN KOMPONG CHHNANG

BK170320 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Kompong Chhnang Battlefield: On 6 September a Vietnamese train carrying materiel from Phnom Penh toward Battambang was ambushed and completely destroyed by our national army at a point between Kdol and Krang Skea stations in Rolea P'ier District. We killed 17 Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander and a controller of the train, and wounded 41. We destroyed a locomotive, five cars loaded with materiel, a DK-75, a DK-82, a 12.8-mm machinegun, and all the materiel on board the train. [passage omitted]

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN SENDS THANKS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK170322 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Recently, DK Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan received a message of thanks from Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, in reply to the vice president's condolences at the time when the Chinese people in a number of provinces were suffering from floods. The message reads in full as follows:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I have the honor to express deep thanks to Your Excellency and to the people and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the generous message you sent me when the people in a number of provinces were suffering from storms and floods.

Beijing, 5 September 1986

[Signed] Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC



LEADERS SEND SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO SRV ON TYPHOON

BK170408 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] On 15 September 1986, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, jointly sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, in Hanoi. The message reads as follows:

We are very sad to learn that a severe typhoon and flooding have recently inundated some areas in the northern part of Vietnam, particularly the two provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, resulting in heavy losses to towns, factories, residences, crops, and domestic animals as well as to the lives and property of the people.

On behalf of the LPRP, the Council of Ministers, the SPC, LPDR Government and the Lao people of the various tribes throughout the country, we would like to express deep sympathy and sorrow to you, comrades and, through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, in particular those in the flood-stricken areas, and to the families and relatives of those who were killed as a result of the natural disasters. We are convinced that the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese people, with their tradition of perseverance and industriousness, and under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party and the government of Vietnam, will be able to overcome all difficulties caused by the natural disasters and quickly normalize their living conditions.

PHOUN SIPASEUT SPEECH AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK151515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Sep 86

["Text" of speech by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers and head of the Lao delegation, at the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September -- date of speech not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade chairman, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, and distinguished delegates: On behalf of the LPDR delegation, I first would like to extend warm congratulations to the comrade chairman on your unanimous election as chairman of this historic Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

Over 6 years ago when you attended the summit conference in Havana in your capacity as chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, our movement expressed solidarity with the resolute, persistent, and just struggle waged by the Patriotic Front led by you in liberating the country and opposing imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the genuine independence of your country. Since then Zimbabwe has become an independent country and its people have become the true masters of their country and achieved full sovereignty. As a result, one of the last fortresses of colonialism and racism in South Africa has been shattered. This is a great victory of historical significance of the Zimbabwe people as well as of the people of various frontline states and Africa as a whole. Zimbabwe has thus become a strong prop with a new, firm role in supporting and assisting the just staunch struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples.

Nevertheless, the Pretoria regime, supported by the imperialists, continues to stubbornly pursue its barbaric apartheid policy and to commit utterly inhumane crimes against the South African and Namibian peoples as well as the peoples of various frontline states, thus seriously aggravating the situation and constantly threatening the region. However, it is inevitable that its scheme cannot conquer the resolute determination of the South African and Namibian peoples in their current struggle to win freedom and national independence. Moreover, the regime has been strongly denounced by international opinion and will be led to more serious setbacks.

Therefore, the assignment of Zimbabwe, one of the frontline states, by the Nonaligned Movement to take the responsibility of holding the Eighth Summit Conference affirms the confidence of the entire movement in the role and tasks of the heroic Zimbabwe people led by you. At the same time, this assignment also draws the attention of members of the international community to the serious situation shrouding South Africa and encourages them to provide firm support for the heroic struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against the fascist Pretoria regime.

Our Lao delegation is honored and happy to have attended this historic summit conference in beautiful Harare. We wish to express deep thanks to the government and people of Zimbabwe for their warm and friendly welcome accorded us from the very first day of our arrival. We express sincere congratulations for the orderly organizing of this important conference. At the same time, we express profound gratitude to his Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India and former chairman, for this honorable success in succeeding the tasks of the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, to whom we express respect and tribute for her meritorious deeds in making great contributions to safeguarding the unity and the principles and goals of our movement's struggle and its assumption of an increasingly important role in the international role.

Comrade chairman, the eighth summit conference is of special importance to our movement, since it was organized to coincide with the 25th anniversary of its establishment and with the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. Over the past 25 years, in addition to achieving development and reinforcing its strength, the movement has played an important role in the struggle in the international arena against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, expansionism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, and all forms of imperialist intervention and domination and for the national liberation, independence, democracy, and social progress of the oppressed people, for the cessation of the arms race and the elimination of the nuclear holocaust, and for peace and international security as well as the establishment of a new, correct, and just international economic order.

Nevertheless, the imperialists have persisted in their attempt to divide and lead the movement to the path of the so-called middle road between two groups. In other words, they want the movement to lack vigor in implementing the traditional policy of solidarity against imperialism.

Actual deeds indicate that in the present era the question of peace is closely linked with the issue of disarmament and economic development. For this reason, the struggle for peace cannot be separated from the struggle against imperialism and its arm race and this struggle cannot be separated from the struggle for national liberation, genuine independence, and social progress.

Therefore, would it be appropriate for our movement to remain indifferent between the peace-loving forces, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and various independent countries and nations, currently struggling to ease tension and reduce weapons and promote international security and the imperialist and bellicose forces currently pushing the world to face the holocaust of a nuclear war?



In other words, would it be possible for our movement to take the middle road between the question of peace and the question of war? Naturally, it is impossible! If so, our movement would be disassociating itself from our principles and ideals.

As a matter of fact, it is the movement's duty to win positive solidarity with all forces struggling for the same objectives as well as various initiatives aimed at fulfilling these objectives. This is our attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement. No matter how complex the situation will be and whatever direction it will develop, our movement will persist in its principles and goals, and its role and tasks must be promoted and developed as well.

Comrade chairman, during the past 25 years our movement has always expressed concern about the increasingly serious international situation caused by the bellicose policy of the imperialists who have stepped up the arms race, aggression, interference in regional conflicts, and the threat of a global nuclear holocaust. This is why our movement has called on all nuclear powers to reach agreements on ending the production and installation of nuclear arms, to respect the existing agreements on nuclear arms limitations, and to negotiate an extensive and effective plan to generally and completely reduce arms under international control. Yet, it is regrettable that the warmongering imperialists have paid no heed to our movement's call. Instead, they have energetically engaged in the arms race, installed medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries and in South Korea, sought to set up new bases or arms depots in various areas which they consider as strategic regions, and established new-type of military alliances in the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and in the Indian Ocean. The arms race, particularly concerning nuclear arms and other destructive weapons for gaining military superiority, is proceeding in a speedy manner through the introduction of the star wars program.

The arms race threatens to spread to outer space, thus increasing the threat of a nuclear war. The evolution of the independent and progressive development of various nations cherishing freedom and justice is facing the imperialist policy of expansionism. Under the pretext of defending its so-called vital interests, imperialism has directly or through middlemen meddled in all regions of the world and stepped up its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, including some members of our movement.

In implementing their new global policy, the imperialists do not hesitate to resort to the act of overthrowing other governments, state terrorism, threats, aggression, undeclared war, and economic pressure and encirclement against the countries whose political and economic systems are disliked by them. The countries that are suffering from this policy under different forms are Grenada, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and, recently, Libya.

The demand for the right to self-determination and independence by the countries which are under the oppressive yoke of the imperialists and colonialists has been consistently denied by them brutally and obstinately, particularly the Palestinian people who have not only been denied their undeniable fundamental rights but have also become the targets for cruel suppression by the Zionists supported by the imperialists within a tactical alliance. The black people in South Africa still lack fundamental human rights under the rule of the apartheid regime. Each day, these people become the targets of violence, torture, and increasingly brutal suppression.



As for the Namibian people whose land has been illegally occupied by the Pretoria apartheid regime, they have been denied national independence until today. More serious still, with the desire to occupy Namibia and with the strong support of the imperialists within the scope of a policy of constructive engagement, the apartheid regime has constantly aggressed against neighboring countries. The recent attacks against Angola, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the apartheid regime clearly testify to their evil desire. All of these acts have become the cause of tension covering various regions throughout the world and have seriously threatened peace and international security.

Nevertheless, different forms of peace initiatives have also been advanced, aimed at promoting an atmosphere of mutual trust and at reducing tension in the international relations. But it is deplorable that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November, which received extensive commendations from the international community, has not yet reduced tension in the world situation as expected. The U.S. Government has not only failed to positively respond to the Soviet proposals and actual deeds aimed at improving the international atmosphere, consolidating world peace and international security by doing away with all types of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction step by step from now to the end of the century and to the New Delhi and Mexico statements of the heads of state or governments of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania on the question of peace and reduction of nuclear weapons, but has proceeded with the star wars program and even dragged some of its allies into it. It has threatened to unilaterally abrogate the mutual agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, especially the SALT-II Treaty which was the outcome of prolonged and persistent negotiations in the past. At a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally announced several times the extension of the moratorium on nuclear testing, especially the decision made known by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to extend the moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons to 1 January 1987, which has been hailed as a gallant decision with a high sense of responsibility, the United States still continues to carry out nuclear testing paying no heed to the aspiration and protests made by peace-loving people all over the world as emphasized and correctly pointed out by Chairman Robert Mugabe in his speech opening our summit.

Comrade chairman, through the initiatives and concrete actions of each side, our movement can see which of the two big countries truly aspires to put an end to the arms race, which of the two promote peace and security of the various nations, and which of the two is truly concerned for the destiny of mankind. For the LPDR, as a small country, it maintains no other aspirations than to achieve peace in the world and to coexist peacefully with all countries, in particular with its neighboring countries, regardless of the different political and social systems. The LPDR vigorously supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives of 15 January 1986 and of 27 July 1986 and the Soviet Union's daring decision on the nuclear test moratorium.

Simultaneously, we would like to reiterate our support for the New Delhi and Mexico statements of heads of state or government of the six countries as well as for the idea of the establishment of peace and nuclear-free zones in various regions. All these are considered contributions of historic significance to the cause of safeguarding peace and security of the world. They also conform with the goals of the Nonaligned Movement and the aspirations of mankind. The LPDR, having always respected the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and principles of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, strongly denounces the hostile U.S. acts and threats against the Sandinist revolution. The LPDR firmly supports and expresses its militant solidarity with the government and people of Nicaragua in their heroic struggle to defend their national independence and revolutionary gains. The LPDR also supports the heroic struggle of the Chilean and the Salvadoran peoples against the dictatorial regimes to regain their democratic freedom.

In this spirit, we are convinced that, if our Ninth Nonaligned Summit Meeting should be held in Nicaragua, it will serve as a token of our movement's support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people in particular and of the various nations in Latin America and the Caribbean region in general.

On the basis of the same spirit, the LPDR condemns the efforts of the imperialists and international reactionaries who have aimed to extinguish the Afghan revolution. The LPDR vigorously supports the fraternal Afghan people in their struggle to defend the gains of their April Revolution and to defend their rights to build the future of the country in accordance with the path that they have freely chosen by themselves.

We solemnly condemn the military escalation by the Pretoria racist regime and the imperialists' pressures on Angola, Zimbabwe, and other frontline states. We vigorously support the struggle of the peoples of these countries for the safeguarding of their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. At the same time, we reject the U.S. Government's decision to take economic measures against Zimbabwe. We support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation without any outside interference.

The LPDR denounces the military attacks and the absurd economic sanctions against Libya by the United States, acts which seriously threaten the security and stability of Libya as well as of various countries in the Near East. The LPDR reiterates its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- for the implementation of their fundamental, inalienable rights including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. The conflicts in the Middle East, the main problem of which is the Palestinian problem, should be settled by an international conference sponsored by the UN and with the participation of all parties concerned in an equal manner, including the PLO and all permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. We agree to the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible in order to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

We support and express solidarity with the Namibian people in carrying out their heroic struggle under the leadership of SWAPO -- the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people -- for an independent, unified Namibia. We see that it is imperative to implement Security Council Resolutions 435 and 1978 on the granting of independence to Namibia. We oppose linking the problem of the withdrawal of the Cuban troops now fulfilling their international obligations in Angola with the problem of granting independence to Namibia. We support the heroic struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress, in opposition to inhuman apartheid for the implementation of their inalienable rights to self-determination for freedom and justice in a democratic society without racial discrimination. We are of the view that only through the implementation of all-round punishment and pressure, in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, can the racist Pretoria regime be compelled to listen to reason. The LPDR supports the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and their rights to self-determination and independence.



In Southeast Asia, the achievements scored over the past 8 years by the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia in defending and building countries and strengthening their solidarity and cooperation with various socialist countries and various peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world have become an indomitable factor for peace and stability in this region. The three Indochinese countries have, on many occasions, reiterated their proposals, in particular the proposal as stipulated in the communique of the 13th conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia on 17-18 August this year, which are aimed at, on the one hand, gaining approval on measures to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation on the basis of the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the region and the halt to foreign intervention as announced in the statement of our movement's Seventh Summit Meeting, and on the other, achieving a solution to the Cambodian problem. Regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the PRK Government is ready to hold talks with Cambodians of the opposite side, be it in groups or individually, on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the elimination of the Pol Pot clique both in the military and political fields for the achievement of national concord. The three Indochinese countries have also reiterated their desire to improve their relations with the PRC and the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The three Indochinese countries believe that the establishment of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia will meet the aspirations of the various nations in this region and contribute to ending aggression, involvement, and threats from outside. For this reason, the three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with ASEAN countries to establish such a system.

Comrade chairman, the global economic crisis which emerged at the time of the Seventh Summit Conference has now further been aggravated. Though some developed countries have achieved an economic recovery on a limited scale, this recovery has not contributed to improving the difficult economic situation of the various developing countries since basically this improvement runs counter to their interests. As a matter of fact, the increase in trade protectionist measures, trade restrictions, declining prices of raw materials, repayment of loans, the transfer of capital from developing countries to developed countries which pursue the free market system, the monetary and financial imbalance, the high interest rates, the instability of exchange rates, and serious foreign debt problems are hindering the economic development of the various developing countries, particularly the slowly developing countries, thus further aggravating the poverty suffered by these countries and widening the economic gap between the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries.

The various important and realistic proposals of the Seventh Summit Conference for speeding up international economic talks, particularly the opening of all-round talks and the adoption of immediate and urgent programs of action for the developing countries have not yet been implemented due to the negative attitude of some developed countries which are trying to avoid resolving the urgent and fundamental problems of the global economy. However, in this world in which we are interrelated, the settlement of the current economic crises and the improvement of the global economy require international-level joint action and discussion.



We are of the opinion that to ensure a stable, all-round development and the setting up of a new international economic order that can exist on the basis of justice, equality, and mutual benefit, it is imperative to urgently start all-round negotiations and, at the same time, end the arms race and approve measures to make use of resources in the interest of development. In this spirit, we support the United Nations and its role as the central forum for discussion and negotiations on international cooperation for development.

Comrade chairman, the earnest support of our movement for the struggle by various nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world for their complete freedom as well as our struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and social progress oppose the interests of colonialism, imperialism, and expansionism. This is why they have persisted in their effort to split our movement and in threatening the stability and independence of the movement's members.

Nevertheless, thanks to their respect for the fundamental principles of the movement, the nonaligned countries have overcome disputes and have succeeded in seeking the basis for joint actions. Therefore, based on the crisis in current international relations, and in the face of the attempts of the imperialists and their lackeys to sabotage our movement, it is necessary to promote and develop the unity and solidarity among the member countries. It is also necessary to consolidate our independence and strength and to fulfill our objectives. For this reason, it is necessary for us to heighten vigilance and coordinate all efforts to smash the enemy's cruel schemes.

The LPDR delegation is ready to contribute all its ability to the glorious success of this summit conference. Thank you.

#### ARMY NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

BK161129 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Feature article: "The Army and National Construction in the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] We have advanced to socialism from a country with an underdeveloped economy, culture, and society, faced with the aftermath of a decades-long war, and with vestiges remaining of the old society and old regime. The natural economy still exists in more than two-thirds of the country while communications lines, in particular in the mountainous areas, are still not smooth. Before liberation, the economy in certain areas was mainly dependent on an outside economy. At the time the entire country was liberated, most people were still illiterate.

We have carried out the socialist revolution under conditions in which most of our cadres, party members, and people have passed through the trials of protracted struggle against the intervention and aggression of the outside imperialists. Our people maintain a very profound spirit of patriotism and a lofty spirit of revolutionary perseverance. But, they still lack knowledge about the state, social, economic, and scientific management. However, our party still has the initiative and its sharp intelligence. It knows how to appropriately apply Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of our country. Our party has scientifically and timely adopted an economic policy which appropriately conforms with conditions of an underdeveloped country.

In its third congress, the party reiterated the imperative to firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, implement the rights to collective mastery of the laboring people, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, exploit all potentials of the nation, march forward from the agriculture and forestry base and use the agricultural and forestry work as the basis for the development of industry and consider this as the main task to be fulfilled throughout the transition period. It is also imperative to combine the economy with national defense, combine an internal economy with an external economy, and build the country into a country with developed agriculture, forestry, and industry.

Following the Third LPRP Congress, various central conferences have detailed concretely the party's policies in various domains, for example, the expansion of production forces, the circulation and distribution of goods, and the settlement of the relations between plans and markets and the relations between goods, prices, and currencies. In addition, our party has adopted plans and policies to transform the economic management apparatus and to do away with the centralized bureaucratic, administrative state financing management system and then switch to economic accountability and socialist business. It has also adopted a policy establishing a manpower strategy.

Following the implementation of the aforesaid line over the past 10 years, it can be seen that our economy and culture have developed to a new level and that they have been explicitly transformed. From a point of dependence on foreign countries, we are now building an independent, national economy. Socialist offspring have now come into being in all fields. Our people have created a new, effective way of earning a living in a pleasant manner. The contingent of leading and management cadres in the economic and social fields has been expanded extensively both in terms of quantity and quality. Cadres' qualifications and capabilities have also risen to a higher level.

All these are the overall achievements and victories of our entire party, army, and people. Along with the progress of our entire nation in building the country and developing the economy, over the past 10 years, our armed forces have worthily contributed to those achievements and victories. They have scored many concrete achievements. For example, they have contributed to building many bridges, roads, irrigation projects, cultivation and livestock breeding settlements, commodity, food, and drink factories, and others, thereby meeting the daily requirements ever more effectively.

Noteworthy in recent years is that our army has been authorized by the party and state to exploit farm and forestry products, purchase goods from foreign countries, and be responsible for developing mountainous area work. At present, the mountainous area development company, the banner of which is controlled by the armed forces, has been carrying out its tasks and responsibilities and it has scored satisfactory achievements.

It can be said in short that over the past 10 years, along with carrying out national defense, our army has scored great and firm achievements in the political, military, and economic spheres. Our armed forces have been regularly educated and trained in the political, ideological, and organizational fields. As a result, their attitude and stand toward the working class have been further strengthened to guarantee the successful fulfillment of all tasks entrusted by the party.

Our armed forces are regarded as key and shock forces in all domains of work. At present, our armed forces are actively contributing to the campaigns to score achievements to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress while attentively training and tempering themselves in all respects. As a result, our army has been increasingly strengthened in term of qualifications to march forward to accomplish even more gloriously all tasks entrusted by the party and state in the subsequent years.



**CABINET MOVES TO PROTECT U.S. GOODS IN MARKET**

BK170112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday voted to amend the copyright law that would allow protection for United States goods under existing agreements as well as introduce a bill providing for trademark protection for U.S. goods.

Changes will also be made concerning regulations governing the import of U.S. soybean, the Cabinet decided.

The decisions were made following requests by the U.S. for improvements to be made in the areas of intellectual property rights in exchange for continued privileges for the Generalised System of Preferences.

To facilitate copyright protection, changes would have to be made to the Treaty of Amity and Economic Cooperation.

The decision was announced by Government spokesman Michai Wirawaithuya and further explained by Kasit Phirom, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Department.

The Cabinet said changes and improvements would also be made concerning policy on imports of U.S. soybean, soybean oils and meal.

Instead of using the issuing of import licences as a means of protecting the budding soybean industry, the Government will introduce an import tariff system.

Changes within the policy concerning soybean imports are expected to be completed within a year, the Cabinet said. The tariff on soybean imports was not announced.

The Government will also draft a bill providing for trademark protection of U.S. products that would be forwarded to Parliament within six months.

Mr Kasit said Thailand has been enjoying GSP privileges for about 10 years and will continue to get GSP privileges for another eight and a half years.

But now the U.S. is facing acute unemployment and a massive budget and trade deficit, Washington has asked that Thailand pay back for the privileges by making changes in copyright and trademark laws.

He said the U.S. requests were a "condition" for continued GSP privileges, which are presently under review.

The Economic Affairs Department said last week that changes in the copyright law are expected to be made through an executive decree. Details of the amendment had been completed after the issue was jointly tackled by ministries and government agencies concerned namely the Foreign, Finance and Commerce ministries.

The U.S. has long asked that Thailand amend the law in this area to protect its interests in intellectual property being traded in Thailand.



National Economic and Social Development Board chief Dr Sano Unakun said last week that the amendment should not be seen as a move forced upon Thailand by the U.S.

He has said the move would benefit the country in general, and that with proper copyright protection, there would be an inflow of high technology badly needed to support industrial development.

Thailand's exports amounting to U.S. \$235 million or 17 percent of total exports to the U.S. last year were accorded GSP privileges.

#### ECONOMIC MINISTERS APPROVE SIXTH PLAN, SEEK LOANS

BK160100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Council of Economic Ministers yesterday approved the Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan which will take effect next month.

The Government will seek US\$5,400 million in foreign loans to finance development projects during the five-year period (1987-1991).

The plan will concentrate on enhancing the country's competitiveness on the world market and creating more jobs. It also aims at increasing per capita income, alleviating poverty, maintaining the country's economic stability and decreasing debts.

Government spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya said the plan was approved at a marathon eight-hour meeting chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The 465-page plan will be published and returned to the Cabinet for final approval, Mr Michai said.

National Economic and Social Development Board Secretary General Sano Unakun and his two deputies Dr Phisti Phakkasem and Mr Kosit Panpiamrat revealed highlights of the plan at a press conference after the meeting yesterday.

The plan is divided into 10 master plans covering the economy, human resources and social services, and science and technology.

The Government has raised the goal for annual economic growth to 5 percent from 4 percent a year in the present plan, to create 3.9 million more jobs in the next five years.

By restructuring industrial and agricultural development, promoting foreign investment and assisting domestic investors, the Government hopes to achieve its job creation target.

It aims to reduce the unemployment rate from 3.6 percent this to 3.1 percent.

The plan seeks a population growth of 1.3 percent by 1991 against 1.7 percent this year — the last year in the fifth plan.

A per capita income of 28,000 baht will be the goal for 1991, up from 21,000 baht this year, and an annual inflation rate of 2.3 percent has been set to prevent a steep rise in the cost of living.

To upgrade the living standards of people in remote areas, the Government during the next five years is planning projects for 5,800 undeveloped villages and 35,518 developing villages throughout the country.

The plan sets an annual industrial growth rate of 6.6 percent while maintaining the growth of the agricultural sector at 2.9 percent a year.

The Government during the same period will seek to cut the trade deficit by 36,000 million baht a year from 50,0900 million baht at present. This is expected to be achieved through a 10.7 percent growth in exports, compared to 7.6 percent during the last five years.

The annual current account deficit, now an average 37,000 million baht, would also be reduced to 12,000 million baht a year.

The targets, if achieved, will improve economic stability and end the debt crisis, which threatens the country's stability as well as financial and monetary credibility.

To achieve the goals, the Government will have to improve quality and efficiency, revamp production and servicing structures, and develop rural areas.

Of the 10 master plans drawn up to complement the targets set in the plan, three have never been in development plans before.

The three new master plans are for state enterprises, the production, marketing and employment systems, and the review of the government administration and its role.

The production, marketing and development plan is regarded as the Government's strategy for boosting economic growth by improvement of agriculture, industry and services on both the foreign and domestic markets.

The Government during the next five years would promote 150 types of agricultural and 50 industrial products on the foreign market to compensate for the falling prices of Thailand's six leading agricultural products abroad.

Regulations and laws impeding the country's development would be removed to allow the private sector to play a more effective role.

Dr Sano said that the Sixth Plan is a broad guideline for development, and that the economic ministers yesterday instructed ministries to draw up action plans to complement the targets of the next five years.

AFP REPORTS HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

BK171152 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Vietnam handed over the remains of a man identified by Hanoi as a U.S. Air Force captain to U.S. officials in a ceremony at Hanoi Airport Wednesday. Vietnamese officials also reiterated Wednesday that the search for U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action more than 10 years after the Vietnam war depends on stepped-up U.S. efforts.

The casket of the man identified by Hanoi as a U.S. Air Force captain was given military honors at Hanoi airport and draped with an American flag by U.S. officials. The casket was put aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter which came here from Hawaii, where the remains of U.S. servicemen are identified. [passage omitted] The ceremony here Wednesday was the first time that Vietnamese authorities have handed over only one set of remains to the United States, observers said. Until now, Vietnam had turned over the remains of several U.S. Servicemen at a time to U.S. authorities, they said. The last such hand-over took place in April when Vietnam gave U.S. officials 21 sets of remains.

A Vietnamese official said that only one set of remains had been given to U.S. officials Wednesday because of "technical" reasons. The official added that results from the search for missing U.S. servicemen "could be better" if the United States made a greater effort. The official did not elaborate, but Hanoi has indicated recently that it believes the United States has not fully backed a Vietnamese plan to resolve the MIA question within two years. Vietnam suspended cooperation in the search for MIA's for two months earlier this year, officially to protest the U.S. bombing of Libya. [passage omitted]

HA BAC GUIDES PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK151544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Ha Bac provincial party committee has intensively guided subordinate party committees at the district, city, and other levels in holding party congresses. Implementing the policy of gradually rejuvenating the contingent of leading cadres, the provincial, district, and city party committees since early September have screened the contingent of cadres and recommended a number of them for party committee membership to ensure that the average age of party committee members is under 40. More women cadres have been recommended for district and city party committee membership as compared with the previous term of office. Many districts and cities have recommended scientific, and technological cadres for party committee membership, making them account for 30-40 percent of the number of committee members.

Tan Yen, a pilot district of the province, has replace two-thirds of the number of key cadres and 50 percent of members of the district party committee and its standing body with young, able-bodied, and capable persons with a scientific and technological background. The Ha Bac provincial party committee has reviewed the experience gained by Tan Yen District in projecting personnel, organizing discussions of documents, and collecting views from delegates for application in 16 other districts and cities in the province.

By 10 September, the Ha Bac provincial party committee has finished all the necessary preparations for guiding subordinate party organizations at the district, city, and other levels in holding congresses.



## Tan Yen Party Congress

BK161105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Summary] After holding basic party organization congresses, Tan Yen District of Ha Bac Province confidently held the 14th district party organization congress from 1 to 5 September with 241 delegates representing more than 5,000 party members in the organization, to discuss and substantiate nearly 400 views and comments, the various documents of the party Central Committee, and the reports by the provincial and district party committees. "In general, the expressed views unanimously concurred in the central assessment of the situation. At the same time, they asked the party Central Committee to clearly point out the shortcomings and specific actions to overcome them."

"To make agricultural production the foremost battlefield, the delegates of Lien Son, Dai Hoa, Ngoc Van, and Ngoc Thien villages proposed that the supply of agricultural materials be centralized, eliminating the unnecessary intermediate links and restricting negative manifestations, in order to ensure the straight shipment of agricultural materials from supplying sources to ricefields. They further asked for a policy of prices for agricultural products which should be commensurate to the prices of industrial products because the actual prices of rice, pork, peanuts, and soybeans could not promote the development of production." Some other delegates requested the central and provincial authorities to closely control the implementation of product contracts in agriculture in accordance with Directives No 100 and 67 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, because several localities in the district have adopted a different contracting method. Another issue of common interest to the delegates was the task of distribution and circulation. They all asked the central government to unify the management policy toward the procurement of agricultural commodities in order to avoid competition among various sectors and between the state and private traders.

"While boldly, frankly, and sincerely expressing views, the delegates to the Tan Yen District party organization congress also scrupulously reviewed their work and analyzed their shortcomings in the past 3 years." The district's strongpoint is that both agricultural and industrial production has improved in the past 3 years. Both the area and output of crops of high economic value, such as peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco, have quickly increased in the midlands. "On the average, Tan Yen District has yearly sold to the state 8,000 metric tons of grain, 740 tons of pork, 416 tons of tobacco, 805 tons of peanuts, and nearly 20 tons of medicinal herbs." Tan Yen District has also boldly applied technical and scientific innovation to production. Its contingent of scientific cadres numbers 1,100 persons including 185 university educated. "However, if compared to the goals set at the last district party organization congress, some of the plan norms have not been fulfilled, namely 3 of the 5 cultivation norms, 4 of the 5 cultivation norms, 4 of the 5 animal raising norms, and 8 of the 10 norms for handicraft and artisan industry development." In general, the development of agriculture is not comprehensive. Meanwhile, the population growth rate is still high. The delegates attributed the shortcomings to a lack of supervision and control, because "some installations have sold tens of metric tons of agricultural materials to the free market, marketing cooperatives have taken advantage of their business to make profits, and trade personnel have siphoned off commodities to private merchants." Well aware of the shortcomings, the Tan Yen District party congress decided to take corrective action from now until 1990 and focus on developing the strengths of the midlands, renovate the management system, and build a perfect economic agroindustrial structure in the district. Efforts will be made to produce 69,000 metric tons of grain and to expand cultivated areas from 3,500 hectares to 4,300 hectares by 1990. Tan Yen District has also advocated the policy of rejuvenating the party membership with the 21-24 age group now among 43 persons. This includes 53.5 percent of new members and 14 percent of female members.

AUSTRALIAAUSTRALIA TO CUT AID TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

BK170300 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Australia has cut \$6 million, or about U.S. \$4 million, from its aid payment to the Solomon Islands for reconstruction following cyclone Namu. The prime minister of the Solomons, Sir Peter Kenilorea, said in Canberra that he was very disappointed with the cut, but understood Australia's economic problems.

Sir Peter said following the devastating cyclone last May, Australia had promised to provide \$6 million for reconstruction in addition to the existing foreign aid program. However, after talks in Canberra with government ministers and officials, Sir Peter said he had been told this level of aid was not possible and that reconstruction aid would have to come out of the existing aid allocation.

The prime minister said the Australian cut will impose considerable hardship on the Solomon Islands. Planned development projects would have to be rearranged and his government would have to discuss new priorities.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Radio Australia, Sir Peter Kenilorea has said the Soviet Union is pushing to get shore facilities in Kiribati. Sir Peter said Moscow wanted the shore base for supplies and crew facilities as part of a new fishing agreement which is currently being negotiated. The first 12-month fishing agreement between Russia and Kiribati ends next month.



ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY PUT ON 'FULL ALERT'

BK171139 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces are reported to have been put on full alert (and red alert) against possible rioting. Shopkeepers have also been warned not to raise the prices of goods substantially because of the recent devaluation in rupiah. The security forces have been told to take firm action against anybody attempting to hoard or unjustifiably raise the prices of goods, especially basic commodities. The prices of many goods have risen sharply since the devaluation last week.

FURTHER ON FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND'S VISIT

## Talks With Suharto

NC162023 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 16 (AFP) -- President Suharto Tuesday stressed Indonesia's opposition to all nuclear weapons, despite assurances from visiting French President Francois Mitterrand that his country's nuclear tests in the South Pacific were safe.

Indonesian State Secretary Sudharmono told journalists after a two-hour private meeting between the two presidents that Mr Mitterrand had maintained that the French tests at Mururoa Atoll were not dangerous. However, he said, Mr Suharto replied that Indonesia was against nuclear weapons. "It is not a matter of how dangerous it is, but the fact that we are against the principle of nuclear testing," he quoted Mr Suharto as saying.

Mr Sudharmono said the two had agreed in "smooth, friendly and open talks" that the two greatest dangers to the world were nuclear war and the imbalance between rich and poor nations. However, he made it clear that the presidents had got down to brass tacks, with Jakarta urging Mr Mitterrand, the first French president to visit Indonesia, to correct its trade surplus with Jakarta and to support the world's fifth most populous country with more soft loans.

Mr Mitterrand's spokeswoman earlier said the French president had no intention of curtailing his four-day visit to Indonesia, which includes a stop on the tourist island of Bali, because of a rash of bombings in France. The way to deal with the bombings, she said, was to maintain one's cool and to carry on with work as usual. That, she added, was precisely what Mr Mitterrand was doing.

While the two presidents met, a huge tropical downpour inundated roads outside the presidential palace here with up to a meter (three feet) of water, snarling traffic and leaving all but Mr Mitterrand with sodden feet as they trooped back to the state guest house along a covered but flooded walkway. Mr Mitterrand, witnesses said, was provided with a limousine to travel the short distance.

Meanwhile, Indonesian ministers emerging from parallel talks revealed that the French company Aerospatiale had sent a letter to Indonesian Technology Minister B.J. Habibie offering to jointly produce Exocet anti-ship missiles in Indonesia. Mr Habibie, who as head of the state aircraft company IPTN last month held intensive negotiations with Dassault, makers of the French Mirage 2000 fighter plane, confirmed that he had the letter in hand, but gave no further details.

Mr Sudharmono said that no mention had been made in the presidential talks of Indonesia's decision on the eve of Mr Mitterrand's visit to buy the U.S.-made F-16 rather than the Mirage 2000. A French spokesman said after the talks that delicate bilateral political differences such as East Timor -- the former Portuguese colony taken over by Indonesia 10 years ago amid fears of the emergence of a leftist independent government on their doorstep -- had not been brought up in the discussions.

In speeches at a glittering state banquet later, both men returned to the subject of nuclear arms, with Mr Suharto calling on all nations to share responsibility for halting the arms race and achieving comprehensive global disarmament. "The extremely huge funds spent to produce these destructive instruments can be reallocated as development means for the progress, prosperity and well-being of the human race," Mr Suharto said. Mr Mitterrand, stressing that France shared Indonesia's concern about peace and disarmament, said: "The first priority should be to halt the current race to achieve military superiority."

#### Comments on Disarmament

LD170354 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Mitterrand has begun his official visit to Indonesia. He has held a first round of talks lasting 2 hours in private with General Suharto, Indonesian head of state. All subjects were raised, beginning with the problems of disarmament. Here are the president of the republic's comments recorded by our special correspondent, Ralph Pinto:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] First, we have to do everything to stop the present race to overarm. In the still fragile progress that the dialogue between the United States of America and the Soviet Union seems to be experiencing, I see a sign that negotiations between these two great powers over their respective weapons have entered what I would call a more substantial phase. Disarmament, which is necessarily progressive, must be conducted while at the same time preserving the right of all states to be independent and, at each stage, preserving the balance of power, as this is the only guarantee of peace. France, which has often experienced the evils of war on its soil, has learned this lesson. [end recording]

#### Suharto Hosts Banquet

BK161536 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a state banquet in honor of President and Mrs Mitterrand at the State Palace, Jakarta, tonight. [passage omitted]

In his speech, President Suharto appreciated the great role played by France as an important member of the European Community in promoting cooperation between the European Economic Community and ASEAN. President Suharto expressed the hope that cooperation between the two regional organizations in the economic field and in investment, trade, the development of the human resources, science and technology, and the tourism will be further enhanced for mutual benefit. In this regard, the president hoped that the upcoming meeting between the ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers to be held in Jakarta in October will make decisions conducive to solid cooperation between the two regional groupings. Opening his speech, President Suharto said that the French president's visit to Indonesia will further deepen mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two nations.



The state banquet was followed by an arts show presenting various traditional Indonesian dances and the angklung musical play.

On the 2nd day of his visit to Indonesia, the state guest and his entourage will visit the Nusantara Aircraft Industrial Corporation and the Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung tomorrow. The state guest will return to Jakarta in the evening. Later, he will hold a press conference in the capital. Meanwhile, Mrs Mitterrand will visit the beautiful Indonesian miniature park in Jakarta and the Botanical Garden in Bogor tomorrow.

President Suharto and French President Francois Mitterrand held talks at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, this afternoon in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. [passage indistinct]

#### Mitterrand Jostled by Demonstrators

BK170755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bandung, Indonesia, Sep 17 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand was jostled by anti-Suharto student demonstrators Wednesday when he arrived at the Institute of Technology to meet with Indonesians who had studied in France. Some 2,000 demonstrators chanting "freedom, freedom" and brandishing placards with anti-government slogans greeted Mr Mitterrand as his motorcade drew up outside the institute. One of the students leaders told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they had decided to take advantage of an invitation, extended to graduates of French universities to meet Mr Mitterrand, to organize the demonstration as protests were banned on campus.

Eyewitnesses described the scene as almost good-humored, and although Mr Mitterrand was jostled, he greeted the protest with a smile. No one was injured, although Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond stumbled in the crush.

Diplomatic sources said the Indonesian Government had been reluctant to schedule a Mitterrand meeting with students, apparently because of fears of a demonstration. In the past two days, rumors have circulated in Jakarta and Bandung of anti-government demonstrations following a 45 percent devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah against the U.S. dollar last Friday. The rumors were denied Tuesday by Jakarta police chief Major General Pudi Samsudin. One placard read: "Indonesia, with its 45 percent devaluation, welcomes Mr Mitterrand." [passage omitted]

#### MOKHTAR ON REMOVAL OF TIMOR FROM UN AGENDA

BK170550 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sep 17 (AFP) -- A U.N. decision not to include the East Timor issue on the agenda of the General Assembly next month was welcomed by Jakarta Wednesday as "heartening news". "This is an advantage for Indonesia, because it will mean a fourth postponement for the East Timor issue...very heartening news," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told journalists after reporting to President Suharto.

The General Assembly has discreetly buried the issue of Indonesia's annexation of the Portuguese colony in the past three years but continues to withhold recognition of Indonesia's sovereignty over the territory. Mr Mokhtar said that the last postponement will help "the issue of East Timor to fade away." [passage omitted]

UMNO TO CENSURE CRITICS OF ECONOMIC POLICY

BK160640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 16 Sep 86

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's United Malaysia National Organisation (UMNO) will move to censure critics of the government's pro-Malay policies at its annual three-day assembly beginning Thursday, party officials said.

Both UMNO's youth and women's wings, which are to meet Wednesday, are to debate motions supporting the New Economic Policy (NEP), a 20-year programme launched in 1970 to alleviate racial tensions between indigenous Malays and ethnic Chinese. The policy was introduced after race riots claimed hundreds of lives in 1969. It was designed to give Bumiputras -- indigenous Malaysians -- who are mostly Moslem Malays a 30 per cent stake in the economy and favoured treatment in education and employment. In recent months, however, Chinese-based parties including those in Dr Mahathir's 13-member National Front coalition have criticised the policy's implementation, claiming overzealous Malay officials were frustrating non-Malay aspirations.

Top leaders of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) last month blamed the NEP for fuelling Chinese anger, saying this was largely to blame for the party's dismal showing in the August 3 general election, when the MCA won only 17 of the 33 seats it contested. MCA Deputy-President and Labour Minister Lee Kim Sai said Monday that Malay officials had "deviated from the NEP's original aims causing frustration among the Chinese."

Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (People's Movement), told the Chinese-based party's annual assembly in June that the NEP has led to "increasing frustration and cynicism among the people, especially the non-Bumiputras."

Officials had grown preoccupied with transferring wealth "from the non-Malays to the Malay rich," adding that this bias had also eroded confidence in the economy and dried up private investment.

Top UMNO leaders have rejected such criticisms as lame excuses for the two parties' failure at last month's polls when Malaysia's almost six million Chinese threw their support behind the opposition Democratic Action Party, giving it 24 of the 177 seats in parliament. "To say that the NEP has resulted in a lack of confidence and credibility (in government) is nonsensical because for the past 14 years it has led to an era of growth and stability for the country," said Najib Tun Razak, deputy president of UMNO Youth.

Mr Najib, who is federal minister for culture, youth and sports, said that the MCA should not blame its losses on the NEP because the party had done well in previous polls after the NEP's introduction. Mr Najib's views will almost certainly be endorsed by some 1,400 delegates expected to attend UMNO's annual assembly, party insiders said.

Diplomats said that the debate over the NEP, although largely confined to the ruling coalition itself, was unlikely to threaten the front's future or the system of consensual politics nurtured by Dr Mahathir and his predecessors.



"There are many things dividing Malaysia's many races and the NEP is one of them," said Mavis Puthuchery, a lecturer at the University of Malaya's economics faculty, adding that Malays, like non-Malays, were also unhappy with the NEP. She said that the sharp economic downturn -- officials expect a growth rate of one to two percent this year -- had focused attention on government inefficiencies, mismanagement and corruption and polarised the races.

Analysts said that the current debate had partly been fuelled by the fact that pro-Malay policies are due to expire in 1990 with the Chinese strongly opposed to any extension of the programme in its current form. "I think that the current criticisms are partly due to the rush to implement the NEP's objectives in 20 years and the emphasis given to its political objectives alone," urban planner Ahmad Idris Noor said. He said that the government had in the early 1970's failed to highlight the NEP as an economic tool to uplift the Bumiputras in the context of an expanding economy while at the same time ensuring they achieved higher standards of professionalism and productivity. "This (failure) has resulted in a subsidy mentality among some Malays and has not benefitted the community or the country," he said.

#### VOMD EDITORIAL VIEWS RECENT GENERAL ELECTION

BK161406 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Station editorial": "Let Us Further Develop the Patriotic and Democratic Movement']

[Text] The seventh general elections for Parliament and the state legislative assemblies were conducted simultaneously on 3 August. Immediately after the result of the general election had been announced, the Mahathir clique screamed with joy over the Barisan Nasional's so-called landslide victory. It claimed that this proved the Barisan Nasional's policies are perfect, and so on. The government-backed mass media were also ordered to act as if the Barisan Nasional's landslide victory in the general election had wiped out the people's fear of political instability over the past 2 years. The victory also allowed the country to regain the confidence of foreign and local investors. It seemed after the general election that the country's economy would recover and the stock market resume active trading. It sounded as though the Mahathir clique would overcome all problems following its victory in the general election.

In the recent general election, the Barisan nasional won 148 of 177 parliamentary seats, or 83.6 percent. Although it exceeded a two-thirds majority, its performance apparently deteriorated in comparison to the 87.7 percent of 135 out of 154 parliamentary seats obtained in the sixth general election in 1982. According to the government's announcement 69.9 percent of the registered voters cast their ballots, another deterioration when compared to the 74.4 percent who voted in the previous election. The 13 component parties of the Barisan Nasional won 55.8 percent of the vote -- much less than they obtained before. These figures show that, although the Barisan Nasional government perpetrated various treacherous tricks and threats to ensure its victory in the general election, it could only win votes from 39 percent of the registered voters. Let us ask ourselves: Is this what we call a mandate from the majority of the people, when the Barisan Nasional only obtains 39 percent of the votes? On the other hand, the masses bravely voted for the opposition parties to express their dissatisfaction with and opposition to the tyrannical Barisan Nasional government. Thus, the percentage of votes and seats obtained by the opposition parties increased in comparison to the previous general election. The Democratic Action Party [DAP] in particular won 24 parliamentary seats, although it had held only 10 seats before Parliament was dissolved. DAP won more than 20 percent of the vote. The result was very satisfactory.

Generally, political observers in Kuala Lumpur considered this a significant DAP victory and a Barisan Nasional failure. This time DAP soundly beat the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and Gerakan Party, which is a minor partner of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO].

The Mahathir clique resorted to various charades and treacherous tricks under the undemocratic system before and during the recent general election. A great number of Army and police personnel were ordered to carry out a so-called antiriot exercise just to frighten the voters. Radio, television, and leading newspapers were under its control and were directed to present positive reports on the Barisan Nasional government.

Even before the general election, the Mahathir clique planned public gatherings but ordered the police to prohibit the opposition parties from holding any assembly. Some 800,000 personnel were deployed and a large sum of money spent on setting up a force to cripple the opposition and intimidate voters throughout the country. Moreover, it also ensured itself extra votes with the new delineation of constituencies and the sudden announcement of the election, which allowed too little time for campaigning.

Despite the undemocratic election system and dirty tricks, the Barisan Nasional's percentage of votes and parliamentary seats deteriorated in comparison to the number it had won in the previous general election, but the opposition parties achieved better results than before. This shows that the people are losing confidence in the Barisan Nasional government.

The Mahathir clique is temporarily quiet now that the general election is over. Under the banner of the new cabinet, it is intensifying efforts to implement its reactionary policies. However, at times Mahathir has to admit discreetly or agree that the economic problems and personality clashes among UMNO members have not been eliminated despite its victory in the general election.

In fact, the Mahathir clique's problems are growing more serious. The so-called perfect policy of the Barisan Nasional government, boasted by the Mahathir clique before and during the election, was only propaganda to win votes. Its campaign promises of better economic and educational development, welfare services, and cultural integration seem to have disappeared with the end of the general election. Recently, Mahathir said that priority will be given to settling the problems of unemployment, investment, and economic development in the country.

On the contrary, it was Mahathir who misappropriated large sums of public money by giving aid to public enterprises, government corporations, and industries owned by comprador bureaucratic capitalists to enrich these capitalists. This is a crime by Mahathir, because he is robbing the taxpayers. Other scandals involving top leaders of the Barisan Nasional government were the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance 2.5-billion ringgit loan scandal, the mysterious purchase of tin worth 1 billion ringgit, the Employees Provident Fund scandal, and the losses faced by government corporations.

The government's cruelty to the people, such as the Memamali incident and the case of Sim Kee Chon, will definitely be repeated, perhaps by new means. The democratic rights of the people will recede further. The people of all races will continue to be deprived of their basic rights. Religious leaders will be treated more unfairly. The life of the people at various strata will remain hard. The livelihood and welfare of the lower income group will not guarantee them a brighter future.



As a matter of fact, following the general election, the Barisan Nasional government, led by the Mahathir clique, which represents the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class, will certainly increase its exploitation and oppression of the people to overcome its problems.

Considering all these facts, all patriotic and democratic parties, organisations, and individuals in the country should continue to unite and join in the struggle to develop the patriotic and democratic movement further. We should encourage the struggle by opposition parties in Parliament. We should protect the interests of the people and oppose the Barisan Nasional government's policy, which is antipeople and antidemocratic.

The patriotic and democratic forces went through a new test in the recent general election. The masses came to know the false democracy of the Barisan Nasional government more deeply. The fascist character of Mahathir clique was further exposed. We are confident that a massive patriotic and democratic force will definitely emerge. The masses' struggle to end the counterrevolutionary war being waged by the reactionaries and to set up a democratic coalition government will finally meet with success.

AQUINO SEEKS BETTER TERMS ON LOANS REPAYMENT

HK170203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [16 Sep] sought more liberal terms for the repayment of Philippine loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to enable the country to achieve a significant growth. The president made the request to World Bank President Barber Conable and IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larossiere during their meeting at the Madison Hotel where she is now billeted. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr said the liberal terms the president has sought involves the rescheduling of the Philippine debt payment to the World Bank and the IMF in order to lighten such payment burdens from 15 to 25 percent.

Meanwhile, World Bank chief Barber Conable said yesterday he was optimistic that a \$300 million structural readjustment loan for the Philippines will be approved in the next few days. Conable's remarks were good news for President Aquino who arrived the other day on a 9-day visit to the United States. Conable declined to give any details of the loan beyond saying it would be for about \$300 million.

NDF NEGOTIATORS REITERATE STAND ON CEASEFIRE

HK151447 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 86 p 23

[Text] Peace talks negotiators of the National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday stood pat on their proposal for a "step-by-step" approach to a cessation of hostilities instead of the government's call for an immediate, unconditional ceasefire between government and rebel armed forces.

NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel reiterated that a ceasefire "without any guidelines and meticulous preparations" by both sides is bound to fail.

Co-negotiator Satur C. Ocampo added however that the "temporary disagreements" over the proposed 30-day ceasefire should not be a hindrance to the pursuit of the talks." [no opening quotes as published]

He said NDF is still considering the proposal and is objecting only to the aspect of unconditionality and the short time frame given it to respond.

In a two-hour press conference held in a private house within Metro Manila, the two former newsmen also:

-- Expressed disappointment over the "cavalier" attitude of government negotiators.

Zumel said Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra has issued "gratuitous" statements to the press after their meetings, compelling the NDF panel to issue statements either denying or "clarifying" Mitra's announcements.

-- Urged the government to act on pending proposals for an agreement providing for security arrangements governing the talks so that the negotiations can proceed to the "substantive" issues.

Zumel said the draft agreement has been with the government panel for "almost a month."



— Said the Filipino people, including NDF forces, would support President Corason C. Aquino if her government is made the target of destabilization efforts by the United States government.

Ocampo stressed that continuing counter-insurgency operations by the Armed Forces of the Philippines in many regions of the country make it difficult to implement a ceasefire.

In their prepared statement, the NDF negotiators proposed four measures which they said were necessary to abate or stop the fighting:

— The removal of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] detachments and checkpoints from the barrios and interior town centers and their advance tactical staging points within and near areas of control of the NDF.

In turn, the New People's Army will confine its forces in the barrios and interior town centers within the NDF areas of control.

— Dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces.

— Disarming of private armies or warlords and fanatical groups.

— The return of control over the police forces to the local government authorities.

According to Ocampo, Mitra told the NDF panel that the proposal for an immediate 30-day ceasefire had "nothing to do" with the official visit of President Aquino to the United States this week.

Since the ceasefire proposal was not in the agenda of their Sept 6 meeting and had not been previously aired, the NDF panel asked for time to discuss the matter with their principals, he said.

Ocampo added that it was agreed that the proposal would be discussed after two weeks, upon the President's return from the US.

"Mitra said: 'That's good,'" Ocampo said. "Then, we read about his statements to the press."

Asked to comment on the ceasefire agreements that the government has reached with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], Ocampo said there has been little, if any, fighting between the MNLF and government forces over the past few months.

The accord reached at Jolo thus simply recognizes the existing situation, he said.

As for the CPLA, Zumel said the forces led by rebel priest Conrado Balweg is confined only to a "limited area" of the Cordillera mountain region. The larger part of the region is a base of NDF forces, he said.

Both NDF negotiators urged the government panel to come better prepared for formal negotiation sessions, of which two have been held so far.

Ocampo said they have been informed that former Senator Jose W. Diokno has indicated that he is "ready and prepared" to participate in the talks anew. "We think that Diokno will bring in more system to the talks," he added.

They disclosed that they have been given the written authorization by the 13 member-organizations of the NDP -- including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA -- to enter into "any and all agreements" with the authorized representatives of the governments.

The NDF panel said their government counterparts have yet to present a similar document spelling out the limits of their authority to commit their principals.

They also called the government to act on the proposed agreement governing security and other arrangements.

Asked to comment on the prospects for further talks, Ocampo said: "We will continue the talks as long as the Aquino government wants to talk. (A breakdown) will not come from us."

Asked to comment on the possible implications of the President's U.S. visit, Ocampo said both government and NDF panels are agreed that the ongoing talks are purely an internal matter.

Zumel said however "it is no secret that the U.S. Government wants the Aquino government to scuttle the talks."

"That is why we said in our formal statement that we would applaud President Aquino if she resists U.S. pressure (to stop the talks)," Ocampo added.

Asked if such a stance would open the Aquino government to the danger of US.. destabilization efforts, Ocampo said in such an event NDF would support the Aquino government.

"As long as the Aquino government upholds the national interest... it can withstand any pressure," Zumel said.

#### ENRILE REJECTS NDF DEMAND FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

HK170207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [16 Sep] rejected the demand of the National Democratic Front [NDF] that government troops be pulled out from rural areas as a precondition to the ceasefire. Enrile said the government has asked the NDF for an immediate ceasefire to stop the killings, but they do not want to because they want the government at least to accede to their demands. One of their demands, Enrile said, is for the government to pull out its troops from rural areas and confine them to barracks. He said this would enable the NPA, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, to have full control over the rural areas. He warned anew about the spectre of communism, which he said is not as imaginary as people would like to picture it.

In another address in Magalang, Pampanga, Enrile said the military is prepared to apply force against those who seek to overthrow the government. He said that if the prodigal elements seek a bloody confrontation, the military is ready to meet force with force. He stressed that the military has been defensive and patient in dealing with the insurgency problem.



## Preparing for 'Showdown'

HK161211 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 86 p 20

[By reporter Joel D. Lacyamana]

[Text] Saying that the prospect of the peace talks with insurgents appear "dim," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile exhorted his predominantly-military audience to "prepare for a showdown" with communist rebels.

"The time to prepare is now," Enrile urged. "Let us not wait for hostilities to start before preparing because by then, it would be too late."

The defense chief said this during a freewheeling dialog with officers, soldiers and civilian employees of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] yesterday morning at Camp Crame.

Enrile warned that the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), is already "looking for excuses" to delay the ongoing peace dialog initiated by the Aquino government.

"It is to their advantage to continue talking, while their military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), continues to kill our soldiers and civilian supporters," he noted.

Enrile, however conceded that the country's political leaders should be given a chance to solve the insurgency problem, "so long as the peace they achieve does not dishonor the Republic, injure the Filipino people and dishonor the man in uniform."

The defense minister said he will deal with the members of the newly-formed National Security Council (NSC) on an "on need" basis in case the presence of some members "may prejudice military operations against the insurgency movement."

"I will discuss with my colleagues in the NSC the national security situation and leave it to their conscience to keep what I have said to themselves," he said.

"However, if I feel it to be necessary, I will deal with them on an 'on need' basis and go directly to the President," Enrile warned.

Enrile was apparently referring to his critics who were also named by President Corazon C. Aquino to the reconstituted NSC and are being suspected by the military establishment of having leftist leanings.

Among them are executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

During the same dialog, Enrile said:

— It is not the time to separate the police from the PC since the insurgents will benefit from such an action. A split of the police from the PC will deprive the Integrated National Police (INP) of vital equipment such as vehicles and firearms which are merely loaned from the military under special arrangements.

— The defense and military establishments will not give an inch of territory to those who want to dismember the Republic without a fight.

— President Aquino has not asked him to resign because "she knows I am not at fault. If I resign, I will come back to you that I have resigned and I have done what I should."

— The cessation of hostilities with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] does not mean that all military and law enforcement operations will stop in the area.

"Instead, the CPLA will work hand-in-hand with the military there to achieve peace in the area," he said.

— The government will use diplomatic channels to prevent the return of former President Ferdinand Marcos to the country.

"But I do not believe that the Americans will allow Mr. Marcos to return, especially now that President Aquino is visiting the United States," he said.

#### MILITARY ANALYSTS NOTE NDF DELAYING TACTICS

HK161106 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Sep 86 p 1, 9

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] Military analysts said yesterday that the National Democratic Front (NDF) is delaying the ceasefire negotiations to enable the communist rebels to regroup, retrain, reorganize, rearm, and stock-pile supplies.

They based their conclusion on captured documents, the intensifying incidence of ambushes and "agaw armas" (firearm snatching) activities as well as "impossible" demands for a ceasefire.

These demands, according to the analysts, include:

Pullout of troops and removal of checkpoints and placing them on garrison duty; removal of troops in areas where the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, New People's Army (NPA), operate; separation of the Integrated National Police (INP) from the Constabulary and placing them under local executives; removal of United State military facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base; dismantling of all para-military units; and the NPA confining its forces in the barrios and interior town centers reportedly under NDF control.

Actually, the analysts said, government should not be negotiating with the NDF as it is not the real controlling body of the communist movement, being only one of the front political organizations of the CPP.

The highest controlling body is the CPP central committee, followed by the Politburo (political bureau) and the CPP executive committee and the military committee.

The analysts quoted President Aquino as saying in a policy speech delivered in April at the University of the Philippines:



"I have said that I shall call for a ceasefire for a definite, inextendible period during which I hope negotiations to take place that will result in an honorable and lasting peace that will address the legitimate demands of the insurgents without detracting from the security of the people, the stability of the people, the stability of the new democracy or the honor of the New Armed Forces."

During the period of negotiations, she said that "the armed forces shall be positioned to ward off any threat to the security of the people."

"Let me make myself clear on this point," she stressed. "There will be no ceasefire with return of the troops to the barracks that will leave the insurgents in a free zone within which to operate with impunity."

"I shall assume the insurgent leadership exercise complete control over their men in the field so that any gross violation of the ceasefire will be taken by my government as a deliberate act and a signal of the failure of negotiations and the resumption of hostilities." she said.

#### NPA KILLS ILOCOS NORTE POLICE STATION COMMANDER

HK151233 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 31

[Excerpt] Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, commander of Regional Unified Command (RUC) 1, reported to Camp Aguinaldo yesterday that about 100 New People's Army (NPA) rebels raided the police station of Dumalneg, Ilocos Norte, killing the station commander and a policeman. De la Cruz identified the slain lawmen as Constabulary T/Sgt. Crispin Ricardo, Dumalneg police station commander, and Pat. Eusebio Garon. Henry Gargida, a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), was wounded and taken to the Bangui district hospital for treatment.

According to the RUC commander's report to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, the NPA raiders ran off with seven M-16 armalite rifles; one .38 caliber revolver; 1,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition; five long magazines for M-16; 43 short magazines for M-16; one magazine for .45 caliber pistol with 15 rounds of .45 caliber bullets; and six .38 caliber bullets. The raiders also took with them four jungle packs, combat boots, jungle knives, raincoats, pistol belts, steel helmets and seven pairs of fatigue uniforms.

De la Cruz said that three PC (Philippine Constabulary) enlisted men in the police station were taken as hostages after they were disarmed. The three were brought by the NPA raiders to the house of Dumalneg Mayor Santos where 20 of the raiders ate supper.

De la Cruz's report did not mention if the three PC soldiers taken as hostages were released. Their identities were also not reported.

In a related incident, the provincial commander of Antique reported that last Sept. 11, two NPA operatives entered the house of Pfc. Rodolfo Victorino of the Patnongan police in Barangay Iamayoc, Patnongan. Seeing Victorino out of the house, the two NPA intruders ran off with the policeman's M-16 armalite rifle with 200 rounds of ammunition. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL SAYS MILITARY READY TO CONFRONT NPA

BK170238 Manila PNA in English 0217 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 17 (OANA/PNA) -- A senior defense official Wednesday said the military has more than enough armymen to fight insurgency. Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary of defense for plans and program, told the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) that the armed forces' arsenal has huge stocks of assorted weapons to arm all its soldiers and Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

We don't need to buy more small caliber firearms because we have enough of them, Agunod said. The abundance of firearms in the country is indicated that some of them have spilled into the hands of civilians, he said.

Agunod, a Vietnam veteran, said that the military is withholding its firepower in accordance with the policy of restraint and reconciliation enunciated by President Aquino. He said it is the political leadership that will issue the corresponding guidelines in confronting insurgency. Agunod said the military will follow whatever policy the president will adopt.

But, Agunod said, it should be remembered that every day the military is held back from counter action, the New People's Army (NPA) continues to gain foothold in the rural areas. Agunod said the NPA have grown from a ragtag army in 1968 to some 16,000 fully armed guerrillas. In fact, the NPA is the biggest private army in the country today, Agunod said.

It has posed a serious threat in the country's stability, he said. Agunod reechoed the call of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the time to act is now to stave off the inroads of communism. But the military is prepared to meet the NPA threat. Since 1974 the Philippines has been manufacturing its own ammunition and firearms, particularly the M-16 assault rifle, the standard individual weapon of the Armed Forces.

NPA FORMS TWO 'BABY' FRONTS IN DAVAO

HK170607 Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 5-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Tagum, Davao Province -- Military sources here claim that the New People's Army has established two "baby" fronts covering Tagum and Compostela Valley in Davao del Norte and Mati in Davao Oriental.

The same sources said Scout ranger commander Col. Marcelo Blando briefed 3 generals on the existence of the two "baby" fronts in addition to 5 big fronts already established in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental.

The 3 visiting generals were Philippines Army commander Maj. Gen. Roldolfo Canieso, RUC [Regional Unified Command] chief Brig. Gen. Romeo M. Recina and Armed Forces chief of personnel Brig. Gen. Dalmacio Pizana.

Blando, currently the target of rebel propaganda, said one front was named TMC or "Tagum-Mati Committee." The other front is called CVC for "Compostela Valley Committee," according to the source.

The Military still do not know the identities of their leaders. It was not also immediately known why the NPA has set up the 2 "baby" fronts.

#### ALBAY OIC BEGINS TRUCE TALKS WITH BICOL REBELS

HK160823 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Albay Province's Officer in Charge [OIC], (Crispin Rayala) has begun ceasefire negotiations with rebels in the Bicol region. (Rayala) said he has sent feelers to the rebels for ceasefire talks. President Corason Aquino has approved negotiating regional ceasefire agreements with rebels.

#### CEBU ARCHBISHOP CONTACTS REBELS FOR TALKS

HK150730 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Cebu Archbishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal said that he has made preliminary contacts with Cebu rebel leaders who agreed to take part in local peace talks. The archbishop made the announcement before leaving for Manila. Later, the cardinal will go to Tokyo, Japan to attend the Federation of Asian Bishops Conference.

Cardinal Vidal stated that he has ordered the formation of a peace committee to conduct a dialogue with the rebels. This is the first time the Cebu archbishop has revealed that he made contacts with rebel leaders for a peace dialogue.

#### MILITARY SUPPORT ASSURED FOR AQUINO POLICIES

HK150617 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[By Lito Managaser]

[Text] President Aquino could count on the full support of the military to implement her policies which would be borne out of her working visit to the United States this month.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces Chief, made this assurance yesterday even as he expressed hope that Washington would comply "expeditiously" with the terms under the compensation package for the use of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

"On the part of the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]" Ramos said, "we are also hopeful that the US will be able to fulfill expeditiously her commitment in regard to the rental compensation, particularly its military components," Ramos said.

Under the Military Bases Agreement, the US would pay the government \$900 million spread over five years. His compensation package includes \$300 million to be spent in economic development (Economic Support Fund), \$300 million in terms of foreign military sales credit, meaning a long-term loan for acquisition of military-related wares, and another \$300 million military component in terms of grant or payment.

"We would like to give (President Aquino) the assurance that when she comes back here, the New AFP will support any policy initiatives and programs that she would like to promulgate from visit to the US," Ramos said.



Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, meanwhile, expressed concern over an unfinished multi-million dollar project with an American firm to improve communication facilities of the military and defense establishments.

Enrile said that some \$13-million worth of electronic communications equipment which was part of \$18.32 million contract the government had signed with Virginia-based Amworld Inc. in 1983, have been stalled in an unnamed military camp here.

But the equipment, according to him, have not been installed and could not be used because Amworld has become a subject of investigation.

The American firm has been reported owned by persons close to Gen. Fabian Ver, ousted AFP chief, and to have cornered the contract by circumventing the requirements of foreign military sales credit.

US Defense Security Assistance Agency was still auditing Amworld, but Enrile had asked US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger as early as 1983 to resolve the issue in order for the project to be completed.

#### ISRAELIS TRAIN COUNTERCOUP UNIT ON AQUINO ESTATE

OW161241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 16. (KYODO) -- Veteran Israeli soldiers with links to Mossad, the Israeli Army's intelligence arm, are training heavily-armed members of a counter-coup unit in a sugar plantation partly owned by Philippine President Corazon Aquino, a military intelligence report says. According to the report, received Tuesday by Camp Aguinaldo, armed forces headquarters, the Israelis are engaged in training at least 2,000 trainees in Hacienda Luisita, some 150 kilometers north of Manila.

The counter-coup unit has been dubbed the "yellow army" by Manila newspapers because it is said to be intended for use against a possible coup d'etat by followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos or soldiers loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The report said that the trainees, who are drilled in groups of 200, are armed with Israeli-made Uzi and Galil assault rifles. The training course focuses on marksmanship, it added. It also said that some members of the presidential security group are being trained by American instructors in the same area. It did not say, however, whether Aquino knows about the training being conducted in the plantation.

#### NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FORMED FOR MINDANAO PROBLEM

HK170213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Government emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino and his civilian counterpart in the Moro National Liberation Front yesterday [16 Sep] signed an agreement to set up a national secretariat to facilitate talks to resolve the 14-year-old Mindanao problem. The signing took place at a makeshift stage in the hinterlands of Barangay (Kabkban, Sumisip), Zamboanga del Sur, between Aquino and (Ustad Sharif Zainsali) of the MNLF in the presence of top MNLF leaders including chairman Nur Misuari and about 300 MNLF followers and civilians attending a Bangsa Moro [Muslim nation] congress.

LAUREL ADVOCATES PLEBISCITE ON U.S. BASES

HK150731 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Davao City -- Vice President Salvador Laurel advocated here Thursday the holding of a national plebiscite to finally determine the Filipino people's will on the fate of the US military bases in this country.

He said during an interview that nobody can conclusively claim that the people are for or against the foreign military bases unless and until a plebiscite on the issue is held.

Laurel expressed his belief that only such a plebiscite will settle the bases controversy "once and for all."

The vice president said he believes the United States Government will remove its bases and withdraw from the Philippines "if this is what our people want."

Laurel, who is concurrently minister of foreign affairs, said the Americans will not take the risk of holding on to their bases if surrounded by a "hostile environment."

On the other hand, if the people will favor the continued presence of US military facilities, then those who oppose it "must bow to the sovereign will," Laurel added.

On the continued hesitation of foreign governments and businessmen to come in with fresh investments in this country, the foreign minister said that "they are still waiting for us to draw up and finalize the ground rules."

Laurel said that such "ground rules" will be known as soon as the new constitution is finished by the Constitutional Commission. "Hopefully, the final draft will be out before Sept. 30," he said.

He disclosed that in his recent trips to foreign countries, several foreign governments and business enterprises expressed keen interest in investing in this country.

"But I did not go there to beg for help," he stressed, "because we are not interested in dole-outs but in increased trade and long-term investments."

Laurel also expressed hope that when President Aquino leaves for the United States this month, more investments from American firms will be forthcoming.

Asked whether he is disappointed in not being named acting president by Mrs Aquino when she is on foreign soil, Laurel said he is not, "if that is what she really wants."

Bases on Con-Com Agenda

HK120937 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2

[By Vet Vitug]

[Text] The scheduling of discussions on the Declaration of Principles which coincide with the visit of President Aquino drew a stinging remark from one of the charter drafters. A commissioner identified with the rationalist bloc said "if there is any influence that can bear upon this commission, it is the Americans."

In the approved Article on Human Resources, the body gave importance to science and technology as it compelled the State to give priority to research and development, inventions, innovations and their utilization.

The charter drafters also protected the intellectual rights of scientists, investors and artists by asking the State to protect and secure their exclusive rights for their creation and intellectual output. The body voted down a committee proposal for establishing an independent commission which will oversee the development and enhancement of Philippine culture and the arts.

Passionate debate is expected to flare up at the Constitutional Commission today as it opens discussions on the declaration of principles where the American bases issue is incorporated in its provisions.

The body finished tackling yesterday the article on human resources which enunciated the philosophy on education, language, science, and technology and art and culture.

Commissioner Jose Bengzon, chairman of the steering committee, said the agreed schedule calls for the discussion of the Declaration of Principles after the Article on Human Resources has been approved by the body.

The discussions on the U.S. bases issue are likely to be made while President Aquino is still in the United States on an official visit.

Some commissioners were gearing yesterday to ask for the postponement of discussions on the Declaration of Principles in view of President Aquino's visit to the United States.

However, commissioners identified with the traditional bloc appear to be determined in bringing up the issue on the floor beginning today.

Commissioner Decoroso Rosales, chairman of the committee on declaration of principles will come to the commission in a wheelchair to give the sponsorship statement. Rosales has been ill and has not been attending the session for almost a month.

A committee proposal battled for the adoption of a neutrality stance for the country.

The committee likewise approved a resolution calling for the expulsion of the U.S. bases in the country in 1991 when the RP-US military agreement expires.

The approved provision of the committee reads: "The state shall pursue an independent course in sovereign relations and strive to promote and establish together with other states agreeable thereto a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in this part of the world.

Based on that principle, the committee declared further that "subject to existing treaties, international and executive agreements, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall be forbidden in any part of the Philippine territory.

The nationalist bloc is expected to defend its argument for the expulsion of the U.S. bases.

Those identified with the traditional bloc are expected to counter the arguments of the nationalist bloc.



## 'Bruising' Debate on Bases

HK150619 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Vet Vitug]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission yesterday opened discussions on the issue of retaining or expelling the American bases from the country with signs of bruising debate already appearing at the onset.

The Committee on Declaration of Principles which sponsored the drafting of the article embodying the issue defended its stand calling for the expulsion of the military facilities.

Commissioner Jose Nollado surprised the body when he said the United States should pay the Philippines \$5 billion in damages for "conniving with the misrule of President Marcos."

"I asked President Aquino to claim from the U.S. reparation similar to the war damage payment made by the U.S. to Japan after World War II," Nollado said.

He added that \$5 billion represents the amount stolen by Marcos and his cronies from the Filipino people. "The U.S. had become participants in the grand design of Marcos to devastate the country," Nollado said.

Commissioner Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo argued that the provision expelling the bases should not be incorporated in the Constitution since "the decision on whether to continue or discontinue the existence of foreign military bases in the Philippines is best left to the Government."

Rodrigo said further that many things can still happen between now and 1991 when the RP-US bases agreement expires.

The nationalist bloc, led by Commissioner Jose Suarez, questioned the speech made by Rodrigo on the floor. Suarez said it is not a standard practice of the commission and parliamentary procedure to call for amendments or deletions until the committee is through with the sponsorship.

Rodrigo said the President is in a much better position to judge the issue. The RP-US Bases Agreement to expire in 1991 is up for renegotiation and President Aquino has declared that she will respect the provisions of the agreement and keep her option open after 1991.

Commissioner Cirilo Rigos, agreeing with Rodrigo, pointed out that political pressure should be exerted on the President, not on the members of the Commission.

Nollado said the American bases should be dismantled after 1991 because their presence has "become an insult to Philippine sovereignty."

"Our country has become a virtual satellite of the U.S. whose yearly aid is too little in exchange for our almost total subservience to U.S. policies and interest," Nollado said.

An earlier survey conducted by a militant nationalist group showed that 15 of the commissioners are anti-bases, while 17 charter drafters are for their retention subject to renegotiation.

Seven favored negotiation in 1991, while eight were batting for the silence of the charter on the bases issue.

#### Civil Liberties Union Opposition

HK150748 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 86 p 9

[Text] The Civil Liberties Union expressed yesterday its opposition to any renewal or extension of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement. It issued the following statement:

"On this the eve of President Aquino's visit to the United States of America, during which it is feared that -- her avowed disinclination to discuss the subject notwithstanding -- she will be pressed to make a definitive stand on the question of U.S. bases in the Philippines, the Civil Liberties Union, impelled by considerations of paramount national interest, hereby categorically declares its opposition to any renewal or extension of the term of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement, due to expire on Sept. 15, 1991, and subject to termination upon one-year's notice thereafter.

"Nothing less than the gravest concern for the safety and survival of the Filipino nation underlies the motive for this declaration.

"The simplistic geopolitical assumptions in the context of which the RP-US Military Bases Agreement was forged in 1947 have since been radically altered by changing conditions. At that time shortly after the Allied victory over the Axis forces in World War II, the US stood as the world's undisputed leading military power, a position immeasurably enhanced by her being the sole possessor of the atom bomb. It was obvious that, in the absence of any challenge to American military might, US bases in the Philippines posed a possible danger to the Filipino people. Indeed, because of this, the early opposition to the bases was carried out on purely political grounds, such as the supposed American dictation in the execution of the Agreement, or the fact that the bases are derogatory to Philippine sovereignty and an insult to national dignity.

"However, the advent of the thermonuclear age saw not only the breakup of the American atomic monopoly but the production and proliferation of vastly more sophisticated weapons of mass destruction, against which no country can claim to be invulnerable. Thus, in the event of the eruption of a thermonuclear conflict between the super powers, the Filipino nation -- because of the presence in their country of Clark and Subic -- will be liable to instant extermination, in all likelihood even without being aware of the reason for the conflict in which they perished.

"In assessing present day realities in relation to our national interest, let us recall the counsel of the late Sen. Claro M. Recto that:

"We must restrain our enthusiasms, dissemble our sympathies, moderate our words and actions, and in fulfillment of the primitive duty of self-preservation, make no enemies where we can make no friends, and hold our peace."

AQUINO CASE SUSPECT SURRENDERS, RELEASED ON BAIL

HK170517 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A former general accused as an accessory to the 1983 murder of President Corazon Aquino's husband gave himself up here Wednesday and was freed after posting a bail bond of 1,500 U.S. dollars. Retired Major-General Prospero Olivas, accompanied by his wife and lawyer, gave himself up to a court a day after the court had ordered 26 people arrested in connection with the Benigno Aquino shooting. The Supreme Court Friday overturned the acquittal of the 26 in December, saying the original trial was rigged by former President Ferdinand Marcos, whom Mrs Aquino holds directly responsible for her husband's death.

Mr Olivas is charged as an accessory, along with exiled former Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fabian Ver, for allegedly covering up a military plot to assassinate Mr Aquino, Mr Marcos' chief political rival.

Ver May Not Be Tried

HK161335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Two of the 26 suspects accused of the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino were detained Tuesday hours after a lower court here ordered their immediate arrest, the military authorities said. Philippine Constabulary Captain Fernando Robles said Constables Rogelio Noreno and Mario Lazaga, two of the principal suspects in the case, had been arrested and placed in the custody of their commanding officers soon after the court order was issued.

The warrant was issued after the Supreme Court ordered Friday a retrial of the case, on the grounds that former President Ferdinand Marcos was influential in the 1985 acquittal of 25 soldiers and one civilian accused of the murder. Court sources said that the lawyer for the civilian, Hermilo Gosuico, had revealed that his client was out of town and would surrender Friday.

Earlier the lower court's presiding justice, Francis Garchitorena, said the most prominent suspect, former Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, would not be tried if he did not return from exile in Hawaii. [passage omitted]

Chief Prosecutor Jose Ferrer told reporters Monday that he had asked Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos to take steps "To ensure the presence of all soldiers involved in the Aquino-Galman double murder case, whenever they are needed by the authorities." He also said the prosecution panel would meet three potential witnesses for a preliminary inquiry Wednesday. He said the panel would ask National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) Director Antonio Carpio to explain his press statement Monday that he had vital evidence that was suppressed during the first trial of the Aquino case.

Forensic chemist Leonora Vallado will also be asked about her report that said fragments of a bullet lodged in Mr Aquino's head matched bullets from .33 and .35 calibre guns, Mr Ferrer said. Her report contradicted the military's version that Mr Aquino was shot with a .357 magnum pistol.



Mr Ferrer said the inquiry was being undertaken to determine whether they should charge more suspects and prefer more charges against those already accused. Court sources said the prosecution might ask for a suspension of the arraignment hearing so that it could amend the charges.

#### 17 Airmen Surrender

HK170937 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] An Air Force spokesman said that 17 Air Force men implicated in the murder of former Senator Benigno Aquino surrendered to the authorities today. The Supreme Court has called for the retrial of the 26 accused, including former military chief General Fabian Ver, who were acquitted last December from the Aquino-Galman double murder case. Two soldiers were arrested last night, while Ver and another accused are out of the country. One civilian is also among the accused.

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